INSIST UPON HAVING
MILKMAID
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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,282—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1898. [TEN PAGES.]

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S
COPENHAGEN
CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1898.
P.M.I. SHANNON	4139	F. Cole	23rd April.
CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	30th "
P.M.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	7th May.
GANGES	4332	T. F. Creery	14th "
P.M.I. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	21st "
CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	28th "
P.M.I. CALEDONIA	7538	W. B. Andrews.	4th June.
GANGES	4332	T. F. Creery	11th "
P.M.I. ORIENTAL	5284	J. F. Jephson	18th "
CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	25th "
P.M.I. SHANNON	4139	F. Cole	2nd July.
GANGES	4332	T. F. Creery	9th "
P.M.I. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe	16th "
CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	23rd "
P.M.I. ARABIA	8000	J. L. Parfitt	30th "
GANGES	4332	T. F. Creery	6th Aug.

The Steamers marked P.M.I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON direct.

The Steamers marked ‡ proceed to ADEN only and cannot take Passengers for Europe.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports on route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 11th April, 1898.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

EXTRA STEAMER.

THE s. s. "THAMES," will SAIL as an Extra Steamer, for LONDON, calling at MARSEILLES, on FRIDAY, 29th April, at 5 P.M.

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	T. Nicolich	4,119	1st May 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassovich	4,213	1st June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	L. relica	4,233	12th May 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th June 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 576
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced rates. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
MARQUIS BACQUEHEM	G. Wallusching.	4,409	29th April.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 60, Church Gate Street, Bombay, April 4, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
ERNEST SIMONS	5,707	DeManbenge	10th May 1898
INDUS	6,000	Vaquier	7th June 1898.
YARRA	4,255	Coispellier	5th July 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,232	Durrande	5th May, 1898.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT, Agent.

Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 57, Esplanade Road, Bombay

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DWARKA," 1,695 tons, on the 22nd April, 1898, at 2 p. m., or later, on arrival of English Mail.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 19th April, 1898, at 10 a. m., calling at Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, on the 21st April, 1898 at 10 a.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah and Husreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 20th April, 1898.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHYEBASSA," 2,663 tons, on or about 19th April, 1898.

FOR SEYCHELLES, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOA BAY

S. "RAJPOOTANA," 2,030 tons, on or about 20th April, calling at Seychelles, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira and Delagoa Bay, in the foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 16th April, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,

CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S.S. R. RUBATTINO	E. Saporite	5,000	28th April 1898

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice:—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS:—1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six Months Rs. 900 nine Months, Rs. 925; and twelve Months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and Returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can Break their Journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

Through and Return Tickets to London on Application.

BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 24th April, 1898.

For Freight and Passage, &c., apply to

F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 2, 1898.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

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CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvys, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co., Lincoln, England.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving. Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

CLARETS.

IMPORTED DIRECT FROM

P. DUBOIS & CO., EXCELLENT BREAKFAST WINES.

	Cash. Qts. Rs. a.	Cash. Pts. Rs. a.	Credit. Qts. Rs. a.	Credit. Pts. Rs. a.
COTES ST. EULALIE	11 0	6 0	12 4	6 12
ST. JULIEN MEDOC, "Fine Flavour and Body in great demand" per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
BORDEAUX, "a Favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux" per doz.	12 0	7 0	13 8	7 14
PETIT MEDOC, "Possesses Body, with Pleasing Flavour" per doz.	15 0	8 4	16 12	9 4

GOOD DINNER WINES.

SUPERIOR MEDOC, "Full-Bodied, of High Character and Flavour" per doz.	18 0	10 0	20 0	11 4
CHATEAU LAGRANGE, "Soft and Delicate, with fine Flavour" per doz.	26 0	14 0	29 0	15 12
GRAVES (White Bordeaux) "	20 8	12 8	23 0	14 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BOMBAY. BYCULLA. POONA.

BECHSTEIN PIANOS

BOUDOIR GRANDS, UPRIGHT GRANDS, OBLIQUE COTTAGES

CARL RONISCH PIANOS.

HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL GRANDS.

SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS

Mignon Grands, Square Grands, Vertical Grands,

TENSE STEEL FRAME PIANOS FOR INDIA.

SOUNDY & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY.

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SMOKE

BAHADUR CIGARS

UNLESS YOU WANT

"THE BEST."

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FIRST YEAR'S BUSINESS

PROPOSALS EXCEED Rs. 19,00,000

INTENDING ASSURERS are invited to compare the RATES and CONDITIONS of the "EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE OFFICE" with those of any other Company.

The premiums are so moderate that at most of the insuring ages the average premium at present charged by offices doing business in India for a Policy for Rs. 1,000 will secure in the "Empire of India Life Office" an Assurance of Rs. 1,200 to Rs. 1,300, the difference of Rs. 200 to Rs. 300 being equivalent to an increase in the sum assured of Rs. 20 to Rs. 30 per cent.

ANNUAL PAYMENTS REQUIRED FOR VARIOUS KINDS OF POLICIES.

FOR Rs. 1,000 (With Profits).

Age next Birth day.	Sum Assured payable at Death. Premiums throughout Life.	Premiums limited to 25 years.	Premiums limited to 20 years.	Premiums limited to 15 years.	Sum Assured payable in 25 years or at Death if previous.	20 years or at Death if previous.	15 years or at Death if previous.
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.
20	21 10	27 2	30 7	36 6	37 11	47 6	64 5
25	24 2	29 7	33 0	39 4	38 7	48 0	64 12
30	27 4	32 5	36 0	42 13	39 11	49 0	65 10
35	31 5	35 14	39 12	47 1	41 10	50 8	66 13
40	36 11	40 8	44 9	53 5	44 10	52 14	68 11
45	43 14	46 12	50 13	58 12	49 6	56 13	71 11

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ABSOLUTE SECURITY.

All Funds invested in Government and other Securities, authorized by the Trust Act (II. of 1882).

In order to give greater security to the Policy-holders, it has been provided in the Articles of Association that two of the Members of the Board of Directors may be elected by the Policy-holders from amongst themselves, and thus have a voice in its Management. THIS CONCESSION IS NOT ALLOWED IN ANY OTHER PROPRIETARY INSTITUTION.

SURRENDER VALUES IN CASH OR FREE POLICY.

On participating Policies two-fifths (40 per cent.) and on non-participating Policies 35 per cent. of the total Premiums paid at the tabular rate.

Policies effected by Limited Number of Premiums and Endowment Assurances have a larger proportionate surrender value.

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LOANS ON POLICIES.—Granted at six per cent. on the surrender value.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—All Premiums are returned in the event of the death of the Child.

Detailed Prospectus, Proposals, Reports and other particulars on application to

E. F. ALLUM, General Manager.

Active and energetic AGENTS and CANVASSERS WANTED all over India, Burma and Ceylon.

MURKIMAR PILLS.

Antiseptic, Prophylactic, and Preventive. Employed as a Perfect Safeguard against the attacks of PLAGUE, Malaria, Typhoid Fevers, and Cholera. Per box Ans. 4 only.

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NAME PREMIER.
BICYCLES PREMIER.

THE following 1898 MODELS are Stocked and can be had for cash, or on the Instalment System.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. 12 instalments. Rs. a.
The Gent's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Primer	250 0	23 0 per month.
The Lady's Weldless "Kangaroo" or Indian Premier	275 0	25 0 "
The "Popular Premier Helical" Roadster	300 0	27 12 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	380 0	30 8 "
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0 "
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0 "
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8 "
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8 "
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8 "
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0 "
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "H"	330 0	30 8 "
The Girls' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "N"	275 0	25 0 "
The Youths' "Premier" Helical Safety Model "M"	250 0	23 0 "

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

BUT WHY SUFFER WITH COUGH AND COLD!

Use at once St. Martin's Pulmonary Balsam which is the only vegetable remedy free of injurious combinations, that relieves Coughs, Cold, Asthma, and Diseases of the Lungs and Chest. Annas 8, and Re. 1.

F. S. MADON & Co.
Near Zooma Musjid, Bombay.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE"

GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

This was the only Whisky placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91—92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval.

Sold at Rs. 2-4 per bottle, in Bombay, by all Wine and Spirit Merchants.

THE

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SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES

OF ALL THE

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.

THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.

THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM

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FOR THE PRESERVATION OF THE TEETH AND GUMS, KEMP'S FLORAL MOUTH ELIXIR

IS UNEQUALLED.

It is an EXQUISITE PREPARATION of various Fine Herbal Extracts, and is confidently

RECOMMENDED for the use of EVERY PERSON OF REFINED TASTE.

It POSSESSES CLEANSING and ANTISEPTIC PROPERTIES of the FIRST ORDER, removes all discolouration and tartar from the enamel of the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delicate aroma to the breath.

Re. 1-4 and Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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INDIAN LAND REVENUE,

FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY

BY

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Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Bombay.

FOR THE HOUSEHOLD, TRAVELLERS, PLANTERS, CONTRACTORS, RAILWAYS, ETC.,

KEMP'S MEDICINE CHESTS

ARE adapted for any and every emergency, are quite up to date, and may be used with perfect confidence, each one being provided with a copy of D. S. KEMP'S MEDICINE CHEST COMPANION, which gives accurate directions for the use of the various remedies with dosage and all requisite information.

Prices from Rs. 26 upwards.

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

PATTISON'S WELL-KNOWN GORDON WHISKY AT Rs. 32 PER DOZEN.

SUPERIOR TEAS

FROM KANGRA VALLEY, PUNJAB: CHAHPORE TEA GARDENS.

	Rs. a.
SCENTED ORANGE PEKOE Nett per lb.	1 0
ORANGE PEKOE No. I "	0 15
Do. No. II "	0 14
Do. No. III "	0 12
PEOPLE'S MIXTURE "	0 12
PEKOE DUST "	0 10
PEKOE SOUCHONG "	0 8

THE VERY BEST DISINFECTANTS.

From Messrs. FLETCHER BROTHERS and Co. Grimsby Carbolic Powder 15 per cent. Rs. 10 per cwt.

FLETCHER'S Phenol in 1, 3 and 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3-12, Rs. 3-8 and Rs. 3-4 respectively per Gallon.

Cresol in 5 Gallon Drums Rs. 3 per Gallon.

Carbolic Acid in 5 Gallon Drums at Rs. 3 per Gallon.

R. RAMCHANDRA & Co.,—SOLE AGENTS, 15, MARINE STREET, FORT. 1st Floor, Sassoon Building, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THACKER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

THREE BOOKS ON THE FRONTIER EXPEDITION.

Rs. a.

"A FRONTIER CAMPAIGN." A narrative of the operations of the Malakand and Boner Field Force, 1897-98. By Viscount Fincastle, V. C., and Lieut. Eliot Lockhart. With Maps and 10 Illustrations 2 0

"STORY OF THE MALAKAND FIELD FORCE." By Lieut. Winston L. Spencer Churchill, 4th Queen's Own Hussars. With Portrait of General Bindon Blood, K. C. B., six Maps and Plans. 350 pages 2 0

"LOCKHART'S ADVANCE THROUGH TIRAH." By Captain L. J. Shadwell, P. S. C., Special Correspondent of the "London Daily News," and "The Pioneer." 350 Pages, Two Maps and Seven Full-page illustrations 5 12

"HINTS TO YOUNG POLO PLAYERS." By Captain DeLisle, Capt. of the invincible Durham Light Infantry Team, the Winners of 15 consecutive tournaments and the present champions of India. The Durhams have won the Inter-Regimental Tournament three years in succession. Capt. DeLisle being the Captain on each occasion 3 0

TWO MILITARY DRILL BOOKS.

Cavalry Regulations 1893, just issued 1 0
Musketry Regulations 1898, just issued..... 0 12

NOTICE.

THE S. S. "COURTFIELD" has ARRIVED from MIDDLESBRO, with a CARGO of Railway Materials and DISCHARGES in the STREAM.

CONSIGNEES are hereby requested to present their BILLS OF LADING for OUR COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay, failing which same will be landed by the Captain at their risk and expense.

CURSETJEE AND EDULJEE,
Agents, S.S. "Courtfield."

Bombay, 18th April, 1898.

SASSOON MECHANICS' INSTITUTE.

BRIGADE-SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL T. S. WEIR, will DELIVER a LECTURE at the above Institute on WEDNESDAY, the 20th instant, at 5-30 P.M.

SUBJECT.—"The PLAGUE in BOMBAY."

MEMBERS, their FAMILIES and FRIENDS are invited to attend.

R. A. A. JENKINS,
Honorary Secretary.

THE MORARJEE GOCULDAS SPINNING AND WEAVING CO., LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half-year ended 31st December, 1897, at the rate of Rupees (55) fifty-five per share will, on production of Share Certificates, be paid at the Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 18th day of April, 1898, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m., to those Shareholders whose names will have stood on the Register of the Company on the 14th instant.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from FRIDAY, the 15th, to SATURDAY, the 23rd April, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board,

MORARJEE GOCULDAS & Co.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

The Morarjee Goculda's S. and W. Co., Ld.,
Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay, 12th April, 1898.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CALTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY which is much approved in Great Britian, America, and Australia, has scored further SUCCESS by being just Awarded

SPECIAL FIRST PRIZE & GOLD MEDAL,
AT THE
BRISBANE INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITION.

Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

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NOTICES.

BOMBAY CLUB.

A SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club, will be held in the Club House, on THURSDAY, the 21st instant, at 5-30 p.m., to consider the following alteration in the Rules, viz:—That Rule XXVII be cancelled.

ALEX. F. FERGUSON,
Hon. Secretary.

NOTICE.

MR. HOSHANGSHA PIROSHA NANAVATHY is no LONGER in our EMPLOY.

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By Order,
C. BERESFORD,
Acting Manager.

Bombay, 13th October, 1897.

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JAS. H. SLEIGH,
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Bombay, 25th February, 1897.

THE DAMODAR LAKHMIDAS MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SIXTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 10, Church Gate Street, Fort, on THURSDAY, the 28th April, 1898, at 3 P. M., for the purpose of transacting the following business:—

I. To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and Audited Balance Sheet and Abstract of Profit and Loss Account for the year ending 31st December, 1897.

II. To declare a Dividend.

III. To elect Directors in the room of those who retire by rotation but are eligible for re-election.

IV. To appoint Auditors for the Current year and to fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 18th to the 30th April, 1898, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
LUKHMIDAS KHIMJEE & CO.,
Secretaries, Treasurers and Agents.

Bombay, 7th April, 1898.

SALE OF SALVAGE AT THE MAZAGON MILL.

TENDERS are invited on behalf of the Insurance Companies concerned for the PURCHASE of the MACHINERY SALVAGE from the recent fire at the Mazagon Mill. The property is on view, and particulars can be obtained from Messrs. BENNETT and Co., Auctioneers.

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TWENTY-THIRD EDITION.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1898.

WITH PORTRAIT OF
HIS HIGHNESS AGA KHAN,
THE HEAD OF THE KHOJA COMMUNITY.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED.
At the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* OFFICE
PRICE: Rs. 5; with Postage Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1898 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and details the progress made by the City in recent years. It contains

A BRIEF HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE EPIDEMIC.

In addition to recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay, the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the public buildings of the City, including those which have been completed during the year.

THE
BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been enlarged, verified, and carefully revised up to the day of going to Press. Special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

THE "Times," the leading newspaper in the world, says—The volume may be opened at random, and will afford similar examples of the astonishing growth of the city and of the province. The compiler says that nowhere else, probably, in the world, not even in Alexandria, are so many and such striking varieties of race, nationality and religion represented as in Bombay. To all these varieties, and to a vast number of other statistics, as to the services, finances, manufacturer commerce, public health, and the like due attention is paid in this volume. The most important and interesting part of the Guide is the historical, which may be read at leisure, while the rest of the volume will serve as a trustworthy book of reference. A map of India and another of the Island of Bombay add to the value of the Guide.

Bombay Gazette Offices,
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BANKS.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPIT

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half Yearly. Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	10 p. c. & 1 bon.	1,270
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,130
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 pr. ct.	1,100
Commercial & Ld. Mge.	10,000 / 15,000	100	100 / 75	10 p.c.	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	1,00,000	£6	all	3 pr. ct.	80
Chartar Bank	40,000	£20	£20	9 pr. ct.	£23½
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	£125	all	£1-5s.	
National Bank India	48,000	£25	£12½	7 pr. ct.	28
SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES. Ha lfyearly					
Ahmedabad sd v.	700	1,000	,000	Nil	750
Alliance	1,500	1,100	all	Nil	490
Anglo-Indian	1,345	...	00	Nil	45
Aurangabad S. & M. Co. Ld.	618	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Allary S. & W. Co. Ld. (Bellary)	871	60	all	9 per ct.	
ombay United	900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	700
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	900	500	500	dvd Rs.30	620
ombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	600
ritannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.5	675
Central India	1,000	500	500	dvd Rs.70	1,670
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	775
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	970
Coimbatore S. and W	6,000	100	100	9 pr ct.	125
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	25	700
Colaba Land & Mills	4,000	700	...	dvd Rs.12	530
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.20	640
Currimbhoy Mill	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.40	1,000
David Mill	1,400	500	500	dvd Rs.40	520
Dhulia Ginning and reeling DCo., Ld.	400	250	all	dvd Rs.20	250
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	400
Empress	2,100	500	500	dvd 25	545xd
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	580
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.35	565
Hingughat Mills	700	500	500	40	670
Howard and Bullough	1,500	500	500	25	690
Hope Mills	500	1,000	1,000	50	600
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	40	1,000
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	dvd Rs.15	475xd
Indian Manfg.	00	1,000	1,000	no dvd	1,010
Indo-China Manufacturing Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.50	775
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	20	645
Jaffer Alli	500	500	500	dvd Rs.20	220
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	dvd Rs.7½	215
Jowraj Balloo.	1,000	1,000	1,000	no dvd	760
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	843	1,000	1,000	20	520
Khandelsh	750	1,500	,000	dvd Rs.30	820
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	950
Khatao Makanjee	1,900	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.25	675
Leopold	3,500	100	103	dvd Rs.10	222xd
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	30	675
Laxmidas Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,00	1 00	1,000	dvd Rs.50	1,030
adras United	350	1,000	1,000	dvRs.100	3,40
Mahalaxmee	900	1,000	1,000	Nil	400
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	8,400	500	500	15 pr ct.	...
Manockjee Petit	4,00	1,000	1,000	dvdRs 70	2,440
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	dvd Rs. 5	105
Morarji Gocul das	1,050	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.75	2070
Mysore S & M. Co., Ld	4,000	250	250	dvd Rs.15	250
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	525
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	400
Oriental	5,722	625	625	dvd Rs20	325
Presidency Mills, Co. (Ld).	743	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs40	1,275
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs35	845
Ripon Mills	800	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs5.	1100
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs50	840
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs80	920
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	yrly Rs50	775
Southern India	1,000	500	500	15	265
Southern Maharatta	1,212	250	250	dv Rs.12½	350
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,300	250	250	Rs.50	270
Standard Mills Co.	1,600	500	500	25	320
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	600
Swadeshi Mills	3,000	500	500	dvd.Rs.15	640
Sasoon and Alliance	3,000	500	5 0	dvdRs.15	580
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	500	1,000	1,000	50	515
Union Mills Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	dvd Rs.30	500
Venishunker Lukhmishanker Mill Co. Ld	900	500	900	dvd Rs40	410xd
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil	600nom.
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	dvdRs.50	680
Wadhwan City Ginning Pressing & Manufacturing Co., Ld.	400	250	all	dvdRs15	25
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	–
PRESS COMPANIES.				Yearly	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1150
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	45
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	Rs 80	1,925
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	dvd 14 x	200
Bhoy Bungaee City Press & Manfg. Co. Ld	550	250	250	25	275
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	dv Rs12½	125
Bombay Chaverone Press Co., Ld.	500	200	200	14	15
roach City Press Co., Ld	600	200	200	dvdRs25	210
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	dvdRs15	315
East India	350	1,000	1,000	75	1,150
English Press and Manfg.	400	200	...	dvd Rs 8	85
ort	150	8,500	500	*25+80	1,100
French	300	500	500	dvdRs30	500
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	dvdRs40	355xd
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	700	100	100	dvdRs10	145
Khangaum	240	450	450	Rs 40	455
Mahuva Press Co., Ld	300	200	all	15 pr. ct.	210
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	70
Mercantile	000	125	125	dvd Rs 4	60
Mofussil Co.	125	400	400	dvd Rs25	355
Munmar M	000	250	a	15	205
New Bimar	1 00	600	00	dvd Rs45	555
New Indian	1,0 00	125	125	dvd 16½	165
Prince of Wales.	100	500	0	20	460xd
abapathy (Bellary)	500	500	7	0	375
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	585
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	1,000	200	2,000
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	490
Sorab Woollen Mills	2 0	250	250	Nil.	75
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	37	200	all	12	200xd
Volkart	–	000,	10	dvd Rs6	1,080
MISCELLANKOUS.				Half yearly	
Alcock Ashdown	1,750	100	100	dvd Rs15	205
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	35
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	12	145
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	300	6,050xd
Do. New Issue.	500	375	625	75	1,635
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	dvd	68
Bombay Land and Building Co. Ld.	400	500	500	5-pr. ct	50
Bombay Flour Mills	4,000	500	500	50	1,200
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	5-pr ct.	205
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	dvdRs10	232 1-2
Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co., Ld.	2,800	250	250	8 pr. ct.	350
Empireof India Life A, Co,, Ld.	2,000	500	50	...	52
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr. ct.	18
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr. ct.	175
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	21	357
Kurla Dandi	500	500	300	30	183
Marden & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvdRs15	150
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr. ct.	30
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	140
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	dvd Rs 6	76
Port Canning Co.	6,000	,000	1,000	dvdRs20	465
Soundy & Co.,	1,000	100	100	5	494
Treacher & Co.,	2,000	500	500	60	1,045
Thacker & Co.,	1,000	100	100		158
Telephone Co.	9,300	251	100	dvdRs11	26½

PRICE OF BULLION, &c.

English Gold	Rs. 24-6
China Leaf	,, 24-4
Pekin, bar Gold, old	,, 24-5
Do. do., new	,, 24-3
Australian, bar Gold 100	,, 24-6
Bombay bar Gold	,, 24-4
Sovereigns	,, 15-3
Do. Dragons	,, 15-2
Bar Silver 17	,, 71-6
do. 17½	,, 71-6

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 41m. Sun sets, 6h. 18m. High water, 9-54m., 9-58a. Low water, 3-31m., 3-36a.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-30 p.m.

POSTAL EXCHANGE.—It is notified that with effect from to-day, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated at offices in the Town of Bombay by Schedule 5, *viz.*, *1s. 4d.* per rupee.

ADDENDUM.—In a report we published on Saturday of the case before Mr. Webb, in which Khemraj Shrikrishna, proprietor of Venkateshwar Press, was prosecuted for an obcene publication, we inadvertently omitted to state that Mr. M. R. Bodas High Court pleader, appeared for the accused along with Mr. Payne.

A PARSEE STUDENT OF MUSIC IN GERMANY.—Miss Jane Wadia, daughter of Mr. L. M. Wadia, barrister-at-law, Ahmedabad, left Bombay on Friday for Germany by the s. s. Teresa to complete her education in music. Her departure is specially interesting as she is the first Indian lady proceeding to Europe for studying music under the German masters.

ACCIDENT TO A STEAM LAUNCH DRIVER.—On Friday morning, Shaik Gunoo Shaik Imam, aged fifty-five years, the driver of the steam launch Nawab, set the engine of the launch in motion and then sat on a stool on the skylight. But he suddenly overbalanced himself and fell into the engine, breaking his right leg. He was conveyed to the J. J. Hospital, where the leg was amputated and he was detained under treatment.

DANGER OF ALIGHTING FROM A TRAM CAR IN MOTION.—About 4 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, a Bunniah broker, named Chokmull Dunsookdas, aged forty-five years, was travelling in a tram-car opposite the Town Hall, when he attempted to get off the car while it was in motion and in doing so his foot slipped and he fell to the ground. One of the wheels passed over his left leg below the knee and broke the bone in two places. The man was conveyed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital and detained for treatment.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 25th Bombay Rifles, under the direction of Herr C. Fredilis, will play the following programme at the Bombay Royal Yacht Club this evening, at 5-30 :—

Lancers	Somebody's Luggage ..... Coote
Overture	Concert ..... Titl
Valse	The Dancing Girl ..... Coote
Air de Ballet	Les Etoiles ..... Eaton
Fantasia	Boulevardia ..... Williams
Valse	Ma Charmante ..... Godfrey

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN

RUN OVER AND KILLED BY A RAILWAY ENGINE.—An inquiry was held, on Saturday, at the Elphinstone Road Railway Station, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, regarding the death of Bhiva Shivrau, aged sixty years, a mill-hand employed in the Standard Mill, and residing at Purbadavie Road. About 8 o'clock on Friday evening, deceased left home, in company of a neighbour, named Pandoo Vittoo, to go to Sopari Baugh Road. When they went up to the level crossing at Elphinstone Road station, they found the gates closed and the porters standing at each of the turnstiles to prevent persons from crossing the line as some shunting operations were in progress. The deceased stood near the gate at the north end of the crossing, where there was an engine, with three waggons attached, standing near a cabin. Suddenly Bhiva rushed through the wire fencing, and was attempting to cross the line in front of the above engine, which had just started, with the result that he was knocked down and run over by the engine and one of the waggons attached to it. Both of his legs were crushed and he was killed almost on the spot. A verdict of accidental death was returned by the jury.

STABBING AFFRAY AT BAPTY ROAD.—At 5 o'clock, on Saturday morning, one Kondi Sayaji, a Hindu, proceeded to a policeman No. 625 E, doing duty at Bapty Road, and informed him that his brother-in-law, Gainoo Luximon, had attempted to cut his (latter's) wife's throat with a small clasp knife and had absconded. The policeman accompanied the informant, who took him into a room on the first floor of a house at Bapty Road. In this room the police found the woman Geeta, aged about twenty-two years, lying on the floor, bleeding from three wounds on the neck. She was immediately taken to the J. J. Hospital, where on examination by the House-Surgeon it was ascertained that the three wounds inflicted on the neck were superficial, being only skin deep, and that they varied in length from three-quarters of an inch to an inch and a-quarter. After the wounds were dressed, Geeta was allowed to go home. The motive assigned by the woman for the assault was that some disagreement existed between herself and her husband owing to the wife refusing to go with him to his native country. The accused, Gainoo Luximon, who has absconded, is being sought for by the police, and the railway stations and bunders are watched.

DEATH OF MR. R. DAVIES.—Mr. R. Davies, manager of Treacher and Company, Limited, Fort establishment, died in St. George's Hospital on Saturday evening. He had been ailing for 8 or 9 days, and was being attended to at his private residence at Colaba, when on Thursday, the 14th, the firm's medical attendant, Dr. S. Smith, advised that he should go to hospital. He was doing as well as could be expected till Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, when serious symptoms set in and he died peacefully in the evening at 5-20. Mr. Davies served Messrs. Treacher and Company for sixteen years, and was just about to enter into a further engagement. He was a most upright man, clever at his business, and one of the most valued and respected members of the company's staff. He was a most popular man with all classes, and was respected for his affabilities and courteous demeanour. He leaves a wife and three children, who are in England. All the firm's staff attended his funeral, besides a large circle of other friends. Mr. Elsworthy, one of the directors, and Mr. A. McKenzie, chairman of the Board (who was represented by his son, Mr. G. McKenzie), and Mr. W. Carter, general manager of the firm, acted as chief mourners.

SUICIDE OF A MARRIED WOMAN.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an inquiry, on Saturday, at Banian Road, touching the death of Manibai, a Hindu woman, aged twenty-two years, wife of Valabhdas Lukhmichund, a clerk employed in the service of a message writer and residing in the room of a chawl in that locality. The husband deposed that he was married to the deceased about seven years and a-half ago. On Thursday morning deceased had not prepared his breakfast, and consequently he scolded her and left home. When he returned home in the evening he found deceased was sullen and would not speak. She, however, served him his meal, which he partook of and then went out. Witness returned at midnight and found Manibai in bed. About 3 o'clock on the following morning Valubhdas was aroused on hearing the deceased breathing very heavily. He attempted to arouse her, but found her unconscious. A Parsee medical practitioner was summoned, and examined Manibai and found her suffering from opium poisoning. She was treated at home, but never came to herself again and died in the course of the day. The evidence of a servant to a licensed vendor of opium at Bhendy Bazaar went to show that about 5 o'clock on the previous afternoon deceased had purchased three-quarters of a tolah of opium for four annas. The jury on the evidence brought in a verdict of suicide.

DAYLIGHT BURGLARY AT SERANG STREET.—Ismail Haji Yusuff, a Mahomedan hosiery merchant, residing with his wife on the first floor of a house in Serang Street, left home about 11 o'clock, on Friday forenoon, and went to the Custom House. About an hour and a-half after the wife went out to attend a caste dinner, locking up the door of the room and taking the key with her. About 1-30 p.m. Ismail was on his way home, when he met his wife, who was sitting down a short distance away from their house eating "bargolas" (palmyra fruits). Having obtained the key of the room from her he went home, where on arrival he found the room broken into, the lock on it having been wrenched off. On entering the room the complainant discovered the drawers of a cupboard forced open, and one of the drawers, in which was kept a cash box, lying on the floor. The cash-box, which contained gold and silver ornaments, of the collective value of Rs. 1,267, was also lying on the floor of the room, broken open and a major portion of its contents, valued at Rs. 847, carried away. The remaining portion of the ornaments which had been removed from the box were found lying on a cot close by. It is surmised that the thief or thieves were in some way disturbed before being able to pack up the remaining portion of the ornaments, hence they were left on the cot. Both the divisional and the detective police are making inquiries.

BURGLARS AT WORK AT WORLEE.—About 2 o'clock, on Friday morning, Lance-Naiks Nos. 89 and 1309, while on beat patrol at Koliwada, Worlee, heard a noise as if someone was knocking at a door, and on looking in the direction of the noise, noticed a light burning in a hut not very far off. On the patrol going up to the hut, the light was extinguished. This aroused the suspicion of the patrol, who knocked at the door of the hut and demanded to know who was inside. Suddenly five men rushed out, three of whom made their escape, and the remainder, a Pathan and a fisherman, were arrested by the patrol. On the persons of the two men being searched silver ornaments, of the value of Rs. 40, were found with the Pathan, and Rs. 115 worth of ornaments on the person of the oteer, as also some implements of house-breaking. Police enquiries showed that during the same night the house of one Narayen Ladkaji, situated about a hundred yards away from the hut of the accused fisherman, was broken into by the burglars and silver ornaments, wearing apparel, and cash, of the aggregate value of Rs. 309-8, were stolen. The three men who got away are being searched for by the police. One is a Purdasi, another a resident of Koliwada, and the third a Hindu, resident of Kamatipura. It appeared that the five men carried the stolen property to the hut of the second accused, and while they were dividing the booty amongst themselves, they were detected by the police. The two of the accused who were arrested were on Saturday charged before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, with house-breaking and theft of the property. The case was remanded in order to enable the police to arrest the remaining accused.

ROBBING A CHARITY BOX.—Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Mazagon Police Court, on Saturday, Superintendent Nolan prosecuted Shaik Hoosein Vaziruddin and Gainoo Kanoo, both employes of the Parsee Fever Hospital, the former a massal and the latter a ward-boy, on charges of theft, as servants of Rs. 322 in currency notes and cash, the property of the hospital and abetment of the offence. The theft was reported to the police on the morning of the 13th instant by Mr. Dhunjibhoy Ruttonji Gilder, hospital assistant, attached to the hospital, who stated that some time during the early part of the morning of the 13th instant a small wooden box, kept in the hospital premises for charitable donations, was stolen. The box was then supposed to contain approximately Rs. 200 in currency notes and cash. The box was subsequently found lying in the hospital compound, broken open, and the whole of its contents, with the exception of Rs. 94 in cash were carried away. On the previous day, nine of the ward-boys were discharged from the hospital, as their services were no longer required, and suspicion pointed to some of them. The police instituted inquiries and in consequence of certain information received, arrested the first accused, who made a statement and produced Rs. 40. His statement led to the arrest of the second accused, who took the police to the hospital premises and produced from the roof of a temporary shed in the compound of the hospital Rs. 105 in currency notes, Rs. 30 in cash, and a cheque on the Agra Bank for Rs. 57. Thus the police recovered in all Rs. 322. The property reported stolen at first was approximately fixed at Rs. 200, as it was not known by the complainant what sums had been placed in the box. The accused pleaded guilty to the charges preferred against them. Taking into consideration the nature of the offence of which the accused were found guilty, the magistrate sentenced them to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE PARSI RELIEF FUND.

DR. D. N. PATEL, Veterinary Surgeon, in response to a general desire, organised a musical soiree in aid of the funds now being raised for helping patients in the Parsi Fever Hospital and for relieving those who have been rendered destitute by the death of their bread-winners. Dr. Patel organized the concert with the two-fold view of affording amusement to the public and collecting funds for a charitable purpose. Several young Parsi ladies and gentlemen of respectable families signified their desire to play and sing for the occasion; and a very good selection was made by Dr. Patel of a number of young ladies known to possess good voices and a knowledge of European and native music. The Town Hall was selected for such a large gathering as was expected, considering the philanthropic object of the concert; and in point of fact the entire hall was filled with ladies and gentlemen from all classes of the Parsi community. Though the price of reserved seats (there were none unreserved) was fixed at the high rate of three rupees to all parts of the house, every available chair was pre-engaged, and the gathering presented a gay and joyous spectacle, the dresses of Parsi ladies and children contributing to enhance the charming view in front of the orchestra and platform. Mr. Seymour Dove, the accomplished organist, presided at the grand organ in the hall, and at the first sound of the instrument, playing the March, Aux Flambeaux, and the audience, were struck with the beauty and charm of the music. The second piece on the programme a song, "Home they brought her Warrior Dead," by M. Lindsay, was interpreted by Mrs. Hatanbai H. N. Seervai, in her usual sweet voice, and was duly appreciated by the house, who good-naturedly encored, but owing to long items in the programme it was deemed inadvisable to ask her to sing the song again. A Gujerati song rendered in chorus by Miss Dick, Miss Khambata, Miss Pesikaka, and Masters Khodayji, was received with much pleasure by the audience, it being in praise of God for His mercy in the present times. H. Rosellen's "Beatrice Di Tenda" was played on the piano by Miss Bhikhaji L. Palamkote with considerable effect. The Palamkotes are, like the Kabrajis, a musical family, and their frequent help on such occasions is always welcome to the promoters of charitable movements. A promising young lady, with a violin in her hand, who was entrusted with a Gujerati song, composed by Dr. D. N. Patel, on the vicissitudes of life, was, on stepping on to the stage, loudly cheered as she made her debut, and as it was known that her capabilities for singing were of a high order. And Miss Jai J. Dick more than fulfilled the expectations of her admirers. A joint chorus was sung by ladies and youngsters in Gujerati, the song being composed by the practised hand of Mr. K. N. Kabraji, on a moral and virtuous subject. Mr. Kabraji's compositions are melodious and as such were received with applause. Dr. D. R. Tata sang in capital style, Planquette's "Les Cloches de Corneville."

The first part of the programme concluded with an exhibition by children of what the Parsi families do early in the morning. These little urchins came on the stage with small brooms, copper pots, chunam, etc., and showed by their actions how they sweep their floors, sprinkle them with water, and make various devices on them with fine chunam powder, singing as they proceeded songs in praise of the Almighty Mr. Dove played Scotson Clark's "Commemoration March," the sweet music charming the audience immensely. Dr. D. N. Patel then explained and sang extracts from his composition of the heroic story of "Rustam and Sorab;" and he was eminently successful in pleasing his Parsi friends with his songs embodying the romantic adventures of the ancient Persian heroes.

In the third part of the programme Miss Baidi L. Palamkote played A. Wyman's "Silvery Waves" on the piano, and her execution of the piece evoked considerable applause for her experiness of fingers on the keynotes of the instruments. A "garoi," the contribution of the Parsi poet and professional song-composer, Mr. Phiroze Rustamji Batlivala, was sung by ladies and children in their graceful circular movements; followed by Dr. Patel's admirable Bhervi song, which was interpreted by that excellent violinist and singer, Miss Jai J. Dick. Then follow ed another vernacular piece, the work of Mr. Phiroze, in which the executants were Miss Dick, Miss Khumbata, and Miss Pesikaka. A trio of sisters, fresh arrivals from the North-West Provinces, belonging to the Buxey family, made their debut in Bombay, and created some curiosity as to how they would acquit themselves. But they seemed to be quite at home and self-possessed. They are all yet in their teens, and sang, "In this Old Chair," with charming effect. They are the daughters of Mr. Kaikhosro Shapurji Buxey, and are named the Misses Kuverbai, Aimai, and Goolbanoo. They left the stage giving a most favourable impression of their promise to turn out by and bye attractive singers. Mr. Sorab Palamkote's Gujerati song in English tune was rendered by the united voices of ladies and children. "God Save the Queen," played by Mr. Dove on the organ, concluded the evening's amusement among deafening cheers of the crowded assembly.

ROYAL INDIAN MARINE APPOINTMENTS AND TRANSFERS.

4TH APRIL—The following transfers will have effect from the 4th instant:—Engineers J. Lush and E. V. Tucker, R. I. M. S. Dalhousie and Assistant Engineer T. C. Reynolds, R. I. M. S. Canning to R. I. M. S. Clive; Assistant Engineers A. A. Macdonald and E. E. Macpherson, R. I. M. S. Clive to R. I. M. S. Dalhousie Assistant Engineers H. Robertson, R. I. M. S. Clive to R. I. M. S. Canning; Lieutenant A. Rowland, R. I. M. S. Clive to R. I. M. S. Dalhousie Sub-Lieutenant E. W. Huddleston (on leave) having reported himself at Bombay on the 4th instant has been appointed to the canning. Sub-Lieutenant E. C. L. Lazenbye, Canning to Dalhousie, on arrival of latter vessel at Rangoon, he will join the R. I. M. S. Minto vice Sub-Lieutenant Locke transferred to Dalhousie.

13 April—Commander J. E. Holland, R. I. M. D. S. O.; Staff officer, Bombay Dockyard, has been granted privilege leave for 60 days, with effect from the 15th April. Commander H. B. Hooper has been granted leave out of India on private affairs, for one year, with effect from 5th April.

THE following are among recently proved wills:—Ven. George H. Greville Anson, £10,843; Mr. H. Leopold Beddington, £493,544; Mr. Benjamin Gustavus Burroughs, £242,779; the Rev. George Casson, £46,168; Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Lloyd Evans, £25,503; Miss Elizabeth Fripp, £53,771; Mr. Vincent Waldo Calmady Hamlyn, £30,904; Dr. Ernest Abraham Hart, £12,115; General Sir Daniel Lysons, £5,638; Mr. Henry Stacey Marks, £9,388; Frances Anna Maria Countess Russell, £26,706; Mr. James Henry Sclater, J. P., D.L., £65,331; Mr. Samuel Seal, £176,142; Mr. Edmund Tattersall, £96,879; Mr. Robert Treloar, £16,413; the right Hon. Charles Pelham Villiers, £354,687; Mr. Elgate Wenkhein, £74,390.

Rowland's Macassar Oil prevents hair falling off or turning grey, cleanses it from scurf and dandruff, and makes it beautifully Soft, pliable, and glossy. It is the best Brilliantine, contains no mineral ingredients, can be had in a golden colour for fair hair, and is most exquisitely perfumed. Sold by Chemist and Drug Stores. Avoid spurious imitations, and buy none but Rowlands.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE Rewah Durbar, we understand, have undertaken to find funds for the construction of a branch railway from Sutna to Rewah.

SIR H. T. PRINSEP will complete his special duty in connection with codification on May 28th, and will then revert to the Calcutta High Court.

THE majority of the members of the Afridi jirgahs at Peshawar, it is understood, will now return to their homes. Some few representative men may still be required for some time, as all questions relating to the destruction of Government property in the Khyber raid are not yet settled.

MAJOR GOAD, Superintendent of the Reserve Depot at Saharunpore, has been appointed Director of the Army Remount Department in succession to Major Deane, who vacates on May 12th. The appointment has thus gone by departmental seniority, Major Goad having been in the department since April 1889.

ON the night of the 12th inst., a mail train running between Morvi and Vavania was looted at Chanchapar by about six armed men. The marauders having killed the Makrani escorting the post went away with bags containing parcels, &c. The news reaching Morvi, H. H. the Thakore Sahib, accompanied by the police, repaired personally to the spot and as the foot prints of the dacoits were found going into the limits of Jamnagar, authorities of the State have been asked to institute necessary inquiries into the matter. It is said that an immense loss has been caused.

THE Burma Government mule contractor is said to have put in a claim against the Railway authorities for Rs. 1,200, for losses sustained through mules being killed by passing trains. Solitary mules are said to have been run over on several occasions, but the proverbial last straw to the contractor's patience arrived a short time ago when nine or ten mules and a pony were killed. The contractor says that if the railway line had been fenced these accidents would not have occurred.

THE question of the Simla water supply for the present hot season has assumed a serious aspect. Hydrants are about to be closed in the station save from 6 to 9 in the morning and 5 to 7 in the evening. The pumping station on Tuesday only supplied 122,000 gallons, against 193,000 the same day last year. The scarcity is caused by the absence of rain and the snowfall in winter. The construction of extra reservoirs at the Water Works is now being carried on with all expedition at a cost of about 2 1-4 lakhs, but these cannot be ready before December. The active co-operation of all the residents, to prevent waste, has been earnestly invited.

A COLOMBO paper publishes a special article dealing with the Ceylon Forest Department, from which we gather that forestry in Ceylon has not paid in the past, does not pay now, and cannot be made to pay. The reason of this seems to be that the Government of the Island persist in levying a royalty of about Rs. 180 per acre on forest lands, whereas the selling price of the same land, timber and all, is only Rs. 10 to Rs. 20 per acre. The immediate result of this action, we are told, is that it pays the planter better to import wood for tea-boxes all the way from Japan, than to make them of better wood from the local forest, not a couple of miles, it may be, from his factory. In a similar way it pays the Railway Department to import sleepers of inferior wood all the way from Norway; and the builder also finds it to his interest to largely import the wood required for his business. If this be a correct picture of the methods of the Forest Department of Ceylon, it is not a very hopeful one.

MESSRS. W. S. CRESSWELL, brokers, Calcutta, have issued a report on the Indigo Season 1897-98. In a short introduction the report discusses the causes of and the remedies for the recent depression in the indigo industry; the chief reason of the falling off in the prosperity of the trade being unstable exchange. In addition to the knowledge that the producing power of his capital has been reduced the planter has to face the unpleasant fact that profits are being lessened by deterioration in the quality of his produce. Last season many orders for good indigo from Russia had to be left unexecuted owing to the quality necessary not being available. A further disturbing element in the industry has been the fear of competition from chemical dyes, though so far the cost of the latter has kept off large buyers, and as present indications go planters have little to fear from chemistry. Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Ranking's recent article on "The bearing of chemistry upon indigo manufacture" is included in the report.

FAMINE prevented the carrying out of the original programme of land survey in Behar and Northern Bengal. The outturn of work for the year ending September, 1897, amounted to 908 miles of traverse survey, 845 miles of cadastral survey, record writing for 845 square miles and topographical survey in all for 410 square miles. With regard to Muzafferpur, which has nearly been concluded, the district has been surveyed in over four million plots, and over a million tenancies or parcels of land have been recorded.

THE demobilisation of two out of the five brigades forming the Tirah Expeditionary Force is proceeding most smoothly. The train programme of the North-Western Railway had been carefully worked out well in advance, and not the least difficulty has been experienced in railing regiments down country. The other lines connecting with the North-Western have also made excellent arrangements, and the ordinary traffic is in no way interfered with. The principle adopted has been to send away, first of all, units which had the longest distance to travel, and this seems to have answered well. The men are so "fit" that in spite of the heat they are not likely to suffer in health be a good deal more work to be done by the railways before the general reduction of the force is completed; but demobilisation is much easier than mobilisation which involves hurried movement and carrying up of enormous quantities of stores and war *material*. In the distribution of honours we hope that the officials of the North-Western Railway will not be forgotten, for they had to work day and night for weeks together last year, and they never failed at a pinch. The subordinate staff also should be remembered. They are not entitled to batta like the troops, but at least some bonus might be granted.

A MEMBER of a native jattra party was burnt to death at Maulvi Bazaar, Sylhet, the other day. He was impersonating "Hanumanta," the monkey prince In order to do so effectually, he had to wear a tail composed of jute-cuttings and rags, about four or five feet long. While moving in front of some uncovered kerosene lamps, the tail took fire. The man was instantly in flames, and his clothes being composed of the same inflammable materials, he had no chance of escape. As he ran about in agony, the thatch building in which he was performing also took fire, and was soon reduced to ashes, the unfortunate "Hanumanta" dying in vain attempts to relieve himself of his burning tail and clothes.

On March 31, Prince Bismarck celebrated his eighty-third birthday, and the Berlin papers have been full of reminiscences about the Iron Chancellor. It is stated, for instance, that when, in 1893, the Emperor William was informed that Count Caprivi had very emphatically protested in the Military Committee of the Reichstag against putting the future of the German Army at the mercy of the lowest bidder in the Reichstag, the Emperor remarked, "Bravo; a genuinely Bismarckian utterance." Since M. Zola's trial Prince Bismarck has been reading Zola's novels, and one day made the following characteristic remark: "They are too thickly padded." Another story is to the effect that a dealer in old books, &c., in Berlin has for sale an interesting portrait of Prince Bismarck, painted at Friedrichsruh in August, 1890. It represents him on a dixan with "the dog of the Empire" at his feet, and miniatures of his parents on the wall. He is smoking and reading the "Hamburger Nachrichten," with the Berlin "Tageblatt," which he has characteristically lighted his pipe with, lying half-burnt on the floor. In explanation of this story it may be added that the "Tageblatt" was a paper which frequently had occasion to oppose the policy of the Prince.

In the Inter-University contests this year not only have the dark Blues won the boat race, but they have also triumphed at the expense of their rivals in Rugby football boxing and fencing, billiards (singles and doubles), and the point-to-point steeplechase. Cambridge

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white, and coloured piece-goods, and the following :—
1 mahogany square pianoforte.
A few skins of black bear, leopard, hyæna, goat and sheep, also a box of birds.
A few bicycle lamps for oil and candle and a pair of bicycle wheels.
5 cases electrozone and 5 cases ineditrina disinfectants.
Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, easy chairs, teapoys, sideboard, what-not, dumbwaiter, measafe, sofas, dressing and washhand tables, cupboards, etc.
By order of the Administrator-General—The effects of the late Mr. N. G. Rossidas, consisting of wearing apparel, portmanteau, and sundries.
Also the effects of the late Mr. J. A. Pereira, consisting of gold chain with locket.
Also the effects of the late Ebrahim Hajee Esmail, consisting of book-cutting machine, wardrobe, scissors, marble slabs, iron presses, etc.
On account of the concerned—
1 case Potosi Silver Company's plated spoons and forks and G. Wostonholm and Son's table and dessert knives.
On account of the concerned—
K 257—1 bale 20 reams and 28 reams loose printing paper damaged by water.
1 Bantam safety bicycle with new Dunlop's tyres in thorough order.

AT 2 P.M.

1 second-hand victoria and 1 second-hand brougham of a deceased doctor.
1 light pony-cart with hood.
1 handsome light victoria.
1 second-hand office shigram.
2 thorough-bred fox-terrier dog and slut, good ratters, nicely marked, no vice.
A few new and second-hand ladies' and gent's bicycles with pneumatic tyres.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN SOORTI MOHOLLA OR MASTAN TANK STREET, AT NEW NAGPADA, OUTSIDE THE FORT.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of Mahomed Hussein bin Hajee Abdul Cadir Nowrangay, the transferee of the mortgage, and on account and at the risk of the heirs and legal representatives of the late Jabroo Meerabin Jaffer Meeya, the mortgagor, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the indenture of mortgage, dated the 5th day of November, 1895, and made between the mortgagor of the one part and Fackrudin Khan, alias Fackoo Meeya bin Hajikhan Doctor, of the other part, the following landed property, viz :—

All that piece of Government ground, with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate without the Fort of Bombay, at Soorti Moholla, Street or Mastan Tank Street, otherwise called New Nagpada, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the tenants of the said mortgagor, assessed formerly under E Ward No. 6/6 and Street No. 1, and now under E Ward Nos. 6 8 (2), 609 (2), 623 (2), 625 (2), 626 (2), 627 (2), and Street Nos. 21A, 23A, 8A, 10A, 12A. 16A, containing by admeasurement 128 and two-ninths square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 761, new No. 7935, old Survey No. 2551, and new Survey Nos 4007, 2-4010, and bounded on the east by Soorti Moholla Street aforesaid, on the west by Mastan Tank Street aforesaid, on the north by the property of Haji Esmail, and the south by or on a property of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pali Hill, Bandora, the valuable blackwood and teakwood dining, drawing, and bedroom furniture, rich crockery and glassware, D. B. C. F. hammerless gun, musical box, iron safe, strong-built victoria, handsome bay waler and harness, ice-box x standing table lamps, large photographic camera, 8-inch by 5 inch, small tent, garden plants in tubs and pots, etc., the property of F. A. LITTLE, Esq., Solicitor to Government, leaving India.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE

On THURSDAY, the 28th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Gold Mohur Castle, Byculla Bridge, the whole of the handsome furniture of Mrs. Peters, consisting of teak and blackwood dining, drawing and bedroom furniture, glassware and crockery, lamps, pictures, carpets, etc.
The above will be on view 3 days before the table,

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Sea View Terrace, Wodehouse Road, Middle Colaba, the handsome teak and blackwood household furniture crockery, Ditmar's chairs, ladie's bicycle by Bagshaw Bros., London, gent's "Cosmos" bicycle both in perfect order and nearly new, pictures, lamps, fancy door curtains, flower pots, pier glass, etc., the property of R. E. WHITTLE, Esq., proceeding to England.
The property will be on view 3 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 18th April, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF YARN.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of the Peeroo Mahomed Manufacturing Company, Limited, and on account and risk of Shroff Icharam Hurjeewan—
100 bales each 400lbs. "Flower tie" yarn No. 20s.
A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned mahogany square piano, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, etc., etc., the property of H. W. BARROW, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 14th May next, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Freeman's Bungalow, Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood, teakwood, and bentwood furniture, plated, glass and crockery ware, a first-rate walnut wood, iron frame cottage piano by Rose and Co., nearly new, a D. B. C. F. Hammerless gun in case by the Army and Navy Stores, a 450 colts and other revolvers, a splendid collection of shikar trophies, consisting of bear, panther, boar, sambhur, hyena, crocodile and other heads and skins, set of, by one of the best Taxidermist in India, a fine lot of old inlaid armour, Afghan match lock guns, swords, spears, chain armour, etc., from the frontier a splendid chance for collectors and museums, a half plate and photographic camera, with two double dark slides and stand, by the London Stereoscopic Company in canvas, waterproof case, one portrait lens, a choice lot of ferns, and other plants in tubs and pots, the property of W. FRY, Esq.
Catalogues will be published and the property on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th April, 1898.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF SILK, WOOLLEN, AND COTTON PLAIN, COLOURED AND FANCY PIECE-GOODS, VELVET, CUPBOARD, &c.

Under instructions from C. A. Turner, Esq., Official Assignee, H. C., and in re Jeswun Lalji Lohana, an insolvent, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, TUESDAY, the 19th instant, at 2 p.m., at the insolvent's shops at Victoria Cloth Market, opposite Sir Mungaldas Nathoobhoy's Market, consisting of pieces of silk, woollen and cotton, plain striped check, coloured and fancy piece-goods, cashmere, coating, flannel, English and country washing check, calico coulting, coloured prints, velvet, silk, gauze, paj, China satin, muslin, longcloth, drills, venetian mulls, doorias, jaconets, nainsooks, cupboard, chairs, gadee, oil carpet, &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 18th April, 1898.

KEATING'S POWDER KILLS
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BUGS,
FLEAS,
MOTHS,
BEETLES,
MOSQUITOES,

HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
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HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,
HARMLESS TO ANIMALS,

but is unrivalled in destroying FLEAS, BUGS, COCKROACHES, BEETLES, MOTHS IN FURS, and every other species of insect. Sportsmen will find this invaluable for destroying fleas in their dogs, as also ladies for their pet dogs.

The PUBLIC are CAUTIONED that packages of the genuine powder bear the autograph of THOMAS KEATING. Sold in Tins and Bottles only.

KEATING'S WORM TABLETS.
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A PURELY VEGETABLE SWEETMEAT, both in appearance and taste, furnishing a most agreeable method of administering the only certain remedy for INTESTINAL or THREAD WORMS. It is a perfectly safe and mild preparation, and is especially adapted for Children. Sold in Bottles, by all Druggists.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING, London.

PRIZES! PRIZES! JUST ARRIVED.—We have now in Stock a large selection of Cabinet goods, suitable for prizes, &c., of every description. Cigar and Cigarette Cabinets, Monsoon Cigar Cases, Tantalus Frames for Soaps or Spirits, cases of Games, &c., &c.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

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ARTISTICALLY engraved on Steel and Embossed in Color on 2 Boxes (240 sheets) of Note Paper and 2 Boxes of Envelopes for Twenty Rupees.

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Rs. a
100 Gentlemen's Cards, one line with Plate 3 0
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Other lines, such as Club Address and Regiment charges Re. 1 per line extra.

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FAMILY HOTEL, STRAND.

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APPLICATION FOR TARIFF SOLICITED.

LEONARD HAXELL,
PROPRIETOR.

R. SCOTT & CO., M. R. C. V. S.,

GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES,

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and Carriage Horses Selected for local and Up-country constituents. Horses shod on the most approved principles under Personal Supervision.
Horses broken to single, (Rs. 15), and double Harness (Rs.30), and Saddle (Rs. 15). Raw Walers Charges extra. Horses Standing on Commission Sale, or for treatment—

Rs. a.
At Livery, including Syce per mensem Commission on Horses Bought or Sold 17 0
Examination and Certificate 10 0
Verbal opinion as to Soundness 5 0

Special mixtures Crushed Oats, Bran, etc., supplied.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN'S

BAZAAR.

FOR SALE.

One new English built C under-spring CANCE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.
One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse-harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.
Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.
HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.
FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

Apply to

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.

BOMBAY PLAGUE RELIEF FUND.

AN APPEAL.

THE most acute distress and want are now prevailing in the city owing to the ravages of the plague.

In many instances all the bread-winners of families have been cut off and only helpless women and little children remain. The effects of the plague from this point of view are far more disastrous than those of famine.

A fund has accordingly been opened with a view to supplying those in want with money, food or clothing, as the case may be, and donations are earnestly solicited.

Contributions may be forwarded to the Municipal Commissioner, or Mr. Ghellabhai Haridas, Bank of Bombay, who has kindly consented to act as treasurer to the fund, the distribution of which will be supervised by Brigade-Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Weir and Mr. J. Leask, in consultation with the Commissioner.

P. C. H. SNOW,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 16.

ALLOTMENTS of Indian Council Bills were made yesterday in London to the extent of 1-2 lakh on Bombay. at 1s. 3 15-16d., and of Transfers on Calcutta of 7 lakhs, at 1s. 4 1-32d. To-day 1 1-2 lakh of Transfers were alloted on Bombay, at 1s. 4 1-32d. Exchange on India at 30 days' sight was unchanged at 1s. 3 7-16d.

Consols advanced 3-8 per cent. yesterday, to 110 7-8 ; French Rentes 1-4 per cent., to 102 3-4 ; Indian Sterling Loan 1-2 per cent., to 113 ; and Rupee Securities, 3 1-2 per cent., declined 1-8 per cent., to £61 7-8; while Paris Exchange on London remained at 25·34 1-2 fcs. Discount on Short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 3 7-8 per cent. and on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills at 3 7 8 per cent. also. Bar Silver was 1-16d. lower at 25 7-8d. per oz., but in New York both the metal and demand Exchange on London were unchanged at 56 cents and 4·83 1-4 dollars, respectively.

Consols have to-day dropped 1-4 per cent. to 110 5-8. French Rentes have fallen off 1-2 per cent., to 102 1-4 ; Paris Exchange on London 1-2 centime, to 25·34 fcs. ; and Rupee Securities 1-16 per cent., to £61 13-16. Indian Sterling Loan continued at 113 ; and Bar Silver at 25 7-8d. per oz., no change being reported in the value of the metal in New York at 56 cents per oz., nor in demand Exchange on London at 4·83 1-4 dollars. Discount on 6 months' sight Indian Bank Bills was quoted at 3 3-4 per cent., and on 3 months' sight Short London Bills at 3 7-8 per cent.

The weekly shipments of Specie consisted of £150,000 in Silver to Bombay, £10,000 to Hongkong, £36,000 to Shanghai ; and £10,000 in Gold to Bombay.

The quotation for White Delhi Wheat yesterday was 38 1-2s. per 492 lbs., April-May shipment, to Hull. For Yellow Cawnpore Rapeseed 37 1-4s. per 416lbs. was quoted, April-May shipment, to Antwerp, sellers via the Canal, market firmer in tone ; for Brown Rapeseed, 35s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Havre, Antwerp, and Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, market firmer ; Linseed, 36s. per 416lbs., April-May shipment, to Dunkirk, sellers via the Canal, in a firm market.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm yesterday, Surats quiet, Arrivals steady. The day's Sales were 15,000 bales ; and the Imports, 4,000 bales. Spot prices of all descriptions of East Indians were unaltered; Spot Mid.-Americans were quoted at 3 15-32d. per lb. ; and American Arrivals were 1-64 to 1-32d. higher, 3 25-64d. being the quotation for April delivery, 3 13-32d. that for July-August, and 3 25-64d. for August-September. The Manchester Market closed firm.

American Arrivals further advanced in Liverpool to-day to the extent of 1-64d. in the more distant, and 1-32d. in the near positions, extreme quotations being 3 27-63d. for April, and 3 13-32d. for August-September deliveries. The Sales for the day amounted to 12,000 bales, and the Imports to 11,000 bales. The market closed firm, Surats quiet, Arrivals firm. The Manchester Market was firm. The total Sales for the week ending yesterday were 16,000 bales less than in the previous week; at 44,000 bales ; the Imports were 80,000 bales, or 43,000 bales less. The amount forwarded to Consumers was smaller by 25,000 bales, at 51,000 bales. The total Stock increased by 23,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 1,242,000 bales.

In New York Ready Mid.-Up-lands were 1-16 cent higher yesterday, at 6 1-4 cents per lb. ; Futures, both for July and October, advanced 5 points, to 6·07 and 6·06 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales.

To-day, Ready Mid.-Uplands further advanced 1-15 cent, to 6 5-16 cents per lb. ; July Futures 5 points, to 6·12 cents per lb., and October 6 points, to 6.12 cents also. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 12,000 bales. The total quantity of Cotton in sight last evening was 10,280,000 bales.

Locally, our market for this staple has been quiet in tone to-day, and only a small business has transpired, the purchases amounting to 1,750 bales in all, wholly on account of Exporters. For "Fine Broach" Rs. 160 per candy is quoted ; for "Good Bhownugger," Rs. 147 ; and "Fully Good Bengal," Rs. 135.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	10,673 bales.
Wheat	39 160 cwts.
Linseed	9,396 "
Rapeseed	17,028 "
Gingellyseed	8,031 "
Poppyseed	1,384 "
Castorseed	2,031 "
Rice	3,251 "

EXCHANGE.—The market opened this morning with a firm feeling at 1s. 4d. for Bank Telegraphic, 1s. 4 1-32d. for Demand, and 1s. 4 7-32 to 5-16d. for three months' sight Credits. A little of the former was placed early in the day, but could not be repeated though the same rate was done for next mail. We quote at closing :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 4 1-32d. per rupee.
" Telegraphic	1s. 4d. "
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 5-16d. "
Francs	1·72½ "

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Opening with a dull and drooping tone, rates were given at 93½ for Money, for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 95 5-8 for Account, with 88 for 3 per Cents, and closed at the same level.

SHARES have been quiet. Currimbhoy and Manockjee Petit are Rs. 5 lower ; and Delhi and Northern India Flour Mill, Rs. 2 1-2 higher. Bank of Madras have declined Rs. 25 ; and Bank of Bombay have advanced Rs. 2, say to Re. 1,270 per share.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PLYMOUTH, APRIL 15.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Caledonia, arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, APRIL 15.

The Clan Line steamer, Clan, Macrae, arrived here this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 15

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Maria Valleric from Bombay arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, APRIL 16.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Bengal, arrived here this morning.

The N. Y. K. steamer Wakasa Maru left Shimonoseki, for Bombay direct on the 16th inst.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL, 15.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats quiet.

Good Bhownuggur	2 28-32

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 7-8
3 per cent. Rentes	102 3-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	113
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	61 7-8
Bar Silver	25 7-8

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total week's sales of cotton	44,000	bales.
" Surats	200	"
" Imports of cotton	80,000	"
" " Surats	...	
" Stock of cotton	1,242,000	"
" " Surats	5,000	"

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 16.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of London s—121 bales wool, M Jaitha, 27 bales wool, V Gangjee, 20 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co., 10,000 cwt wheat, Sanday and Co, 100 bales twist waste and 80 bales cotton fly K Cursondas and Co.
Stanley Hall s—26,000 cwt wheat, and 499 cwt myrabollams, Ralli Brothers.

FOR LONDON.

Shannon s—16 bales woollen carpets, A G Mahomed, 6,000 cwt bonemeal, Rehimtoola Kadarbhoy.

FOR DUNKIRK.

North Sands s—400 bales cotton Ralli Brothers, 861 cwt ground nuts A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Bombay s—4,000 cwt rapeseed Nazeer Khairaz and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Kt Companion s—4,000 cwt wheat, 2,503 cw trepessed Nansee Khairaz and Co, 110 bales cotton E Spinner and Co, 4,002 cwt rapeseed, Owen and Okell, 2409 cwt linseed Sanday and Co.
Brinkburn s—1,600 cwt linseed Sanday and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Thyra s—2,000 cwt wheat A Blaschcek and Co.

FOR MESSIN.

R Rubattino s—6,652 cwt wheat Ralli Brothers.

FOR LEGHORNA.

Thyra s—100 bales cotton, 600 cwt wheat Volkart Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

R Rubattino s—5,000 cwts wheat Ralli Brothers,

FOR HONGKONG.

Barmida s—500 bales twist and David Sassoon and Co, 60 bales twist Silas E Sassoon, 400 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 100 bales twist 168 bales cotton H A Esmael and Co, 300 cwts sharkfins, E Dhanjee and Co, 264 cwt sharfins, 32 cwt fishmaws, and 225 cwt copiahs U Ebrahim and Co, 63 cwt sharkfins, and 21-2 cwt fishmaws A Chagla and Co, 263 bales twist P F Talati, 196 bales twist, Yanshun and Co, 1800 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co.
Agamal Maru s—600 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co.
Pachanaita s—60 cases opium P and O Co.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

DAVIES—April 16, at St. George's Hospital, Richard Davies, M. R. S., (Manager of Treacher and Co., Ld., Fort Establishment), aged 41 years.

EUROPE.

BIRTH.

LEFTWICH—March 26, at 1, Belgrave-road, Birkdale, the wife of James Lowther Leftwich, R N R, Calcutta, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

KNIGHT—PEARCE—March 22, at St Mary's, Horsell, near Woking, Henry Knight, M R C S (Engd), L R C P (London), of Shirley, Southampton, only son of Captain William Knight, late 99th Regiment, of Morholme, Woking, to Ella, only daughter of the late Major-General T W West Pearce, C B, 16th Bombay Infantry, of Broomfield, Horsell, near Woking.

DEATHS.

BROWNE—March 18, at Gibraltar, Charlotte Isabella, daughter of the late Captain Browne, and granddaughter of the late Major-General Kennett, Bombay Presidency, aged 68.
DANIELL—March 24, Alfred B Daniell, late commanding P and O Co's s. s. Rome.
HEARNDEN—March 23, at his residence, 21, Pier-road, Rosherville, Kent, Isaac Hearnden, Fleet Paymaster Royal Navy (Retired), aged 68.
SAUNDERS—March 30, Lucy Adelaide Marie, youngest daughter of Major-General E A Saunders, Madras Staff Corps, Retired, of Oakshade, Wandsworth-common, S W.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 18, 1898.

PENDING the vote of the United States Senate on the proposals embodied in President McKinley's Message, troops are being moved to New Orleans, Mobile and Tampa. Twenty-one regiments are mobilised ; it is difficult to say exactly how many men constitute a United States regiment. The strength of the standing army having been fixed at 25,000 men for years past, and the time being too short to give effect to the recent law raising it to 103,000, the military preparations cannot yet have assumed very formidable proportions. There is considerable activity in strengthening the navy. Four of the largest and fastest Atlantic liners belonging to American companies have been chartered and they will be employed as cruisers. The belief is no doubt well founded that in the event of war the United States will waive the right to search neutral vessels for contraband of war. Spain can obtain supplies of such commodities across the Pyrenien frontier ; she would not be in any way inconvenienced if the enemy overhauled and searched every neutral vessel sailing the seas. The same consideration will no doubt dispose Spain to waive her right to overhaul neutral vessels. For the present she is raising subscriptions to add to the strength of her fleet. The sum already contributed shows that Spanish patriotism is thoroughly roused. There are no indications as yet as to the nature of the "more definite lines" on which the European Powers propose to mediate. If the mediation were emphasised by a joint naval demonstration in the Caribbean Sea of a dozen ships of the line and as many cruisers and torpedo destroyers, it would undoubtedly be effective, and war would be averted. Such a measure is scarcely within the sphere of practical politics. The European Powers did not put forth their strength to prevent Japan from making war on China three years ago. It was only when the war was over and the terms of peace were disclosed, that the Powers, or some of them, understood the magnitude of the issues at stake.

Even with that example of the result of letting things drift fresh in their minds, the Powers did not take timely action to prevent Greece measuring her strength with the Ottoman Empire. The result has been that in the one case the "Yellow Corpse" threatens to "poison the springs of European civilisation," and that in the other, three of the Powers have found it necessary to guarantee a big loan of several millions to enable Greece to pay a heavy indemnity to the unspeakable Turk. But it is not to be supposed that the European Concert has learned by experience. The Emperor William a short time since expressed his concern at the ingerence of the United States in foreign politics and declared it to be a new source of anxiety for the future. If the Kaiser had his way he would probably take action with a view to deter either the States or Spain from imperilling the peace of the world. But it is not by any means certain that any effective action will be taken. The European press, that is the Continental press, is on the side of Spain ; the English press takes the other side. The prospect, or even the bare possibility, that in the event of Great Britain having to meet a combination of Powers in the Far East the American Eagle would "flap his wings for all they are worth," is sufficient to make our press forget Mr. Secretary Olney's famous despatch of January 1896, in which he declared that the presence of any European Power on American soil was unnatural, and in the nature of things ephemeral. The *Times*, oblivious of the expansion given to the Monroe doctrine when Lord Salisbury declined to submit the Venezuela question to arbitration thinks it quite right and proper that the States should assume the overlordship of Cuba. While acknowledging that the Spanish Consul had no responsibility, "direct or indirect," for the destruction of the *Maine* that omniscient journal pronounces that catastrophe to be a wrong done to the American people—an allegation the Government of the United States have never ventured to make. "In this matter, whatever disagreements we may have had from time to time with our transatlantic kinsmen, our sympathies are on their side. We share their grief at the loss under such cruel conditions of a noble vessel of war and gallant crew. We admire the patience and reserve of a democratic Government in circumstances of provocation, and in the presence of public excitement it would have been too easy to fan into a flame."

The motive for thus writing at a time when President McKinley was endeavouring to calm the excitement was not disguised :—"The two English-speaking communities have immense permanent and increasing interests in common—and recent events have strongly illustrated this community of interests—in the Far East." It matters nothing that American statesmen when sounded as to the feasibility of joint action between Great Britain and the United States in China, one and all pronounced such an alliance to be out of the question, being contrary to every tradition of the national policy. The mirage is too alluring to be readily dismissed as a fatal delusion. While such hallucinations are rife in London it is not to be expected that there will be unity of action on the part of the Great Powers to maintain peace. If the question be asked why there should be war, the only honest answer must be that which Colonel Quagg gave for thrashing every missionary who came in his way : I licks you 'cos I likes to, and 'cos I ken, and 'cos you 'critters as licks is good for!" Mr. Phelps, late Minister of the United States in London, has summed up the best American opinion in a letter to Mr. Morton, late Governor of New York and formerly Minister to France. Speaking with exceptional authority as an experienced diplomatist and an eminent jurist, he declares that the United States has no ground for war with Spain, no right of violent interference in Cuba, no object in attacking Spain, no principle of international law on which to base international demands. It could be wished that the London press had counselled peace in words of equal truth and soberness.

THE efforts that are now being made to reduce the difference in rates as between Bombay and Calcutta for merchandise from Delhi and the cities of the North-West should most certainly be supplemented by active endeavours on the part of commercial men in Bombay to further the scheme, adumbrated by the Chairman of the Port Trust, for improving the means of railway communication with the docks. The sidings that at present connect the railway lines with the docks, extend only to a few berths, and with the exception of the Prince's Dock Jetty can only be approached by shunting across the Frere Road, one of the very busiest thoroughfares for vehicular traffic in the city. As a consequence the sidings are not much resorted to, and the trade of the city is dependent upon the slow and costly process of carting the goods from the railway depots to the warehouses and from thence to the docks. It is estimated that the cost of handling and carting grain and seeds in Bombay is about 13 annas 3 pies per ton, whereas if railed direct into the Docks, and there dealt with in the godowns the cost would not be more than five annas a ton. This would mean a reduction of 8¼ annas per ton, in addition to a saving in wear and tear of bags and of loss from wastage, to say nothing of the great curtailment of the time involved by the present primitive system. In the case of cotton yarn and piece-goods manufactured at the local mills the reduction in cost made by the proposed railway would be from Re. 1-8-0 to Rs. 2-4-0 per ton, while in regard to raw cotton a saving of about two annas per bale would be effected. These figures are based on the usual cost of cartage ; at times like the present when double rates are being paid to the cartmen the saving would be doubled. But on an ordinary basis they are quite large enough to make a material difference to Bombay in her competition, not only with Calcutta and Karachi, but also with foreign countries. The stress of world-wide competition year by year renders it more and more essential that the cost of production should not be added to needlessly, and the economy with which the mills of the Far East are worked gives emphasis to that principle in the case of Bombay's cotton manufactures. The project cannot be objected to on the ground that when Bombay is embarking on improvement schemes of a large and far reaching character it is not financially in a position to undertake any further great work. The Bombay taxpayer would not contribute one penny of the cost, which would be raised by the Port Trust by means of loans, and would therefore fall on the foreign trade of the port.

The improvement scheme adopted by the Legislature is an argument not against, but for the railway, which would greatly assist in promoting one of the principal objects which in the Act passed the other day is intended to meet—the relief of the congested and overcrowded districts of the city by the development of suburban and outlying districts. While the purpose of the project is the development of trade, passenger traffic would also be carried on the line, and in this way the working classes would have facilities presented to them for living in healthy but at present thinly populated parts of the island. The cost of the railway would not be heavy comparatively speaking, since nearly the whole of the land on the east of the island that would be used for its construction is vested in the Port Trust. The estimated total cost is 31 lakhs of rupees. There is every reason to anticipate that the railway would attract additional trade to the port, and by increasing the receipts of the Trust from wharfage dues and other charges would enable the Trustees to make reductions in their charges in accordance with their settled policy of cheapening facilities for trade when the revenue returns permit of this being done. Its indirect no less than its direct effect would therefore be in the direction of commercial expansion, and this being the case, we are scarcely able to follow the reasoning which has led the G. I. P. Railway Company to oppose the scheme. Such loss of mileage and terminal charges as the Company may incur by goods leaving their system at Sion for the Port Trust Railway instead of being railed to the Company's depots, would, it may be anticipated, be far more than compensated for by the stimulus that would be given to receipts of merchandise into Bombay by the reduced cost of handling here. The Chamber of Commerce with an anxious eye to some of the "vested interests" involved gave to the scheme a lukewarm and critical support when it was placed before them three years ago. But the objections then raised as to certain details have in the meantime been largely met. We have in the troublous period that has intervened had experience of the effect of competition from other ports in diverting trade from places which formerly found their outlet solely in Bombay, and we have also seen what local and general misfortune can do to diminish trade. In short the events of the three years that have elapsed since the scheme was first adumbrated, both local and external, have taught us in many ways the essential importance of fostering the trade of the city and removing every unnecessary handicap from its path, and there is good reason to believe that under these circumstances the Chamber of Commerce would now give a much more cordial approval to the scheme than that which they accorded on its first appearance. Mr. Abercrombie, the late Chairman of the Chamber, at the last annual meeting voiced the general opinion when he said : "I think the feeling has gained ground that in the interests of trade and the large and increasingly valuable property controlled by the Port Trust the railway should be constructed. A qualified approval in 1895 may turn into something much stronger in 1898."

IN his able minute on plague expenditure in Bombay written late in the month of February, Mr. Snow, the Municipal Commissioner, estimated that in view of the very heavy expenditure of the Plague Committee a total outlay of thirty lakhs of rupees would be incurred in the suppression of the disease by the end of 1898. As twenty lakhs had been spent by the end of January, this seemed a very liberal estimate, but as a matter of fact nearly thirty lakhs will probably have been spent by the time the Plague Committee is disbanded a fortnight hence. On Thursday the Corporation voted a further sum of two and a-half lakhs for plague purposes. It is understood that to meet the liabilities of the committee up to the end of April, and to finally settle the accounts a further outlay of three lakhs will be required bringing up the total to thirty lakhs. Of this amount four lakhs and a-quarter were spent during the chairmanship of General Gatacre. The Committee of the Corporation appointed at the instance of the Hon. Mr. Mehta to go through the accounts was instructed to report within fifteen days, but this will be impossible owing to the heavy clerical work involved in arranging the vouchers, and obtaining information when vouchers are not forthcoming. Considerable reductions in expenditure are being effected. The cost of establishments was reduced by Rs. 15,000 last month, and during the current month a further reduction to the extent of Rs. 10,000 has been made. Sir James Campbell, Dr. Dimmock, and Mr. James all go home on well earned leave in the course of the next two or three weeks, and the plague management will be entirely reorganised. It has not yet been decided whether the work will be transferred to the Municipality or retained in the hands of Government. In the former case the present clerical establishment would be greatly reduced, or at least undergo a modification.

WE learn that several of his colleagues in the local Legislative Council have asked the Hon. Mr. Perozeshah M. Mehta to allow himself to be nominated for the seat in the Viceregal Legislative Council vacated by the Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani. Mr. Mehta has consented to stand, and his election is of course certain. It will be remembered that Mr. Mehta resigned his seat on the Supreme Legislative Council some two or three years ago on account of the illness from which he was then suffering. Thanks to the benefits derived from medical treatment in Europe, Mr. Mehta has, since his return, been able to take as full a share in public life as formerly, and his nomination to the Supreme Legislative Council will be welcomed not only by those who share his political views, but also by all who can appreciate the devotion of his great talents to public work, whether his political creed concides with their own or not.

WOUND gratuities of English pay of rank have been sanctioned, for six months, to Lieutenant G. E. White, Devonshire Regiment, wounded in action at Dargai ; for six months to Lieutenant W. de L. Williams, Hampshire Regiment, wounded in action on 12th December last with the Tirah Force ; for nine months to Lieutenant

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WAR CRISIS.

THE CUBAN INSURRECTION COLLAPSES.

THE DEBATE IN THE WASHINGTON SENATE.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

The Washington Senate is still discussing the Committee's report and it is unlikely that the vote will be taken for some days.

SPAIN AND THE UNITED STATES.

LATER.

The Washington Senate has decided to vote on the Committee's report on the President's Message to Congress to-day.

THE SENATE VOTES THE COMMITTEE'S RESOLUTION.

WASHINGTON, APRIL 17.

The Senate has adopted by 67 against 21 votes the Resolution of the Committee with an Amendment by the Extremists for recognizing the Republic of Cuba notwithstanding the views expressed in the President's message.

ANTI-AMERICAN DEMONSTRATION'S IN SPAIN.

MADRID, APRIL 17.

Anti-American demonstrations took place in the provincial capitals of Spain yesterday. The escutcheon over the American Consulate at Malaga was torn down and dragged in the streets, and subsequently replaced amidst noisy protests.

TRADING STEAMERS TURNED INTO WARSHIPS.

The Spanish Cabinet has decided to convert the panish TSranstlantic Company's steamers into warships.

THE RIGHT TO SEARCH NEUTRAL VESSELS.

LONDON, APRIL 16.

It is believed that in the event of war the United States will waive the right to search neutral vessels.

THE PRESS ON THE SPANISH AMERICAN QUESTION.

The European press with the exception of the English generally side with Spain.

THE SPANISH NATIONAL SUBSCRIPTION.

The Spanish national subscription to increase the Fleet already amounts to three million pesetas.

CHARTERING OF LINERS BY AMERICA.

The American Government has chartered four American Atlantic Liners.

DESPATCH OF TROOPS TO THE PORTS.

Eight Regiments of United States Infantry have been ordered to New Orleans, seven Regiments to Mobile and seven to Tampa.

THE INSURRECTION IN CUBA.

Advices from Madrid state that the Cuban insurrection is on the point of collapsing and that the rebel leaders are submitting.

FURTHER CHINESE CONCESSIONS.

The "Times'" Peking correspondent states that the Governor of the Shansi Province has granted a concession to an Anglo-Australian Syndicate to work vast coal and iron deposits.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK.

It is stated that the cruiser Crescent will be commissioned by H. R. H. the Duke of York at the end of May.

GENERAL SIR GEORGE WHITE.

General Sir George White has arrived home.

THE TROOPING SERVICE.

The transport Dilwara has reached Southampton from Bombay.

THE NILE CAMPAIGN.

The Sirdar Kitchener and staff have arrived at Wady Halfa.

CORRECTION.

In the message giving the result of the race for the Craven Stakes, the second horse was Shonberg, and not Count Shomberg.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, APRIL 14.

The Bombay mails of the 2nd instant arrived at Brindist to-day.

PRESENTATION OF A SANAD TO RAO SAHEB MUDLIAR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 17.

The Hon'ble Mr. Spence, Commissioner, C.D., performed the interesting ceremony of presenting the sanad of Rao Saheb to Mr. Damodher Viziarangam Mudliar, Special First-class Magistrate of the Cantonment, also President of the Bench of Magistrates of Poona City, yesterday afternoon, at the Council Hall Before presenting the sanad, Mr. Spence said he had received orders from Government to present the sanad with befitting ceremonial. He then dwelt on the loyalty and devotion to the Crown of the Mudliar family, and the valuable services rendered to the State by Mr. Mudliar's father during the Mahratta War and the Mutiny. In connection with Mr. Mudliar's public services he said they were too well known to need any mention from him, and that the presentation of such an honour was itself a sufficient index of the nature of the service he rendered to the public. Mr. Spence then presented the sanad, wishing him long life to enjoy an honour so well earned. Mr. Mudliar thanked the Commissioner for the honour received, and requested him to convey an expression of his gratitude to Government.

COMPLETION OF THE REGIMENT FOR UGANDA.

The new Uganda Regiment which is in course of formation in Poona will be ready to leave for Bombay en route to Uganda on 7th May. A large number of men have already come in for enlistment.

AN ARAB COMMITTED TO THE SESSIONS FOR ASSAULTING A WARDER.

Rowla, Arab an who squeezed a native warder in Yerrowda jail was placed before the City Magistrate, who committed him to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions.

THE POONA RACE MEETINGS.

Prospectuses of the Poona summer and Poona big meeting are published. The former will take place this year in the month of July instead of August, and commence on 23rd and end on 28th. In the big meeting several improvements as well as additions have been made. Meetings will be held on 17th, 20th, 22nd, 24th, and 27th September. In first day Western India Stakes, valueRs. 5,500 and International Pony Stakes of Rs. 2,500 added. Prizes in Poona, Derby, Maiden, Galloway and Arab Pony Derby been increased in second day. Lawn Stakes added value Rs. 1,500 value prizes in Steward Purse, Poona Gold Cup increased in third day. New race Ganeshkhind Stakes, value Rs. 2,000 added. value of Governor Cup's and Lilliputs added on fourth and fifth day. There is very little change in value. The meeting promises to be a grand one.

DAMODHER'S APPEAL TO THE QUEEN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, APRIL 17.

The prison authorities received a telegram from the Bombay Government that if the petition did not contain anything beyond those already sent to the Bombay Government and H. E. the Viceroy, the petition would not be forwarded to Her Majesty the Queen-Empress.

THE EXECUTION.

The execution of Damodher Hari Chapekar will take place to-morrow, unless Government telegraph to stay it.

RETURN OF THE 28TH BOMBAY PIONEERS.

COMPLIMENT BY GENERAL SYMONS.

The 28th Bombay Pioneers, under command of Colonel Rowden Reilly, arrived in Kirkee by special trains. The officers and men are in excellent health.

Before leaving from the First. Division, General Symons issued a Division Order, saying that in losing the 28th Pioneers, on transfer from the first Division, he desires to record his appreciation of the services of this fine Regiment, whose officers as well as the Native ranks had done well, worked hard, and had not made a mistake since they started on the campaign.

ATTACK ON THE NAWAB OF DIR.

SIMLA, APRIL 16.

A report has reached Malakhand, but requires confirmation that an attempt has been made on the life of the Nawab of Dir by one of his nephews and two accomplices. The Nawab was slightly wounded in the hand, his assailants being captured and killed.

PLAGUE IN THE PUNJAB.

LAHORE, APRIL 16.

Three fresh villages in the Jullundur district, viz., Hansurun, Sirhal Mandi, and Dhandhua, have been seized with plague. In Jullundur district there are 52 villages, cases 1,717, deaths 1,065, cured 400, under treatment 252. Hoshiarpur district, total villages 11, cases 273, deaths 166, cured 54, under treatment 112. It is hoped that now the crops are being cut the influence of the sun on the soil may have the effect of abating the disease.

STORM IN HYDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, APRIL 16.

The storm, which had been threatening in whirlwinds and dense clouds banked up to the south, at length came on this afternoon and continued for two hours, making an appreciable change in the atmosphere. Heavy rain, accompanied by thunder and lightning, were the feature of the storm. Several streets were strewn with hailstones, and many native huts and trers were blown down.

ARRIVAL OF THE OVERLAND MAILS OF THE 1ST APRIL.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Shannon, Captain F. Cole, with the overland mails of the 1st instant, arrived in Bombay harbour at 5 o'clock on Saturday morning. She brought the following passengers :—

FROM LONDON.

Blare, Mr and Mrs	Maclochlan, Mr
Blackwell, Miss L	Macartney, Miss
Block, Lt	Montgomery, Major C
Bott, Mrs	Oldfield, Miss A H
Barry Rev, Mrs, child and 2 infts	Oakes, Mr
	Philip, Mr
Corsollis, Mr A	Sandwith, Major
Elliot, Mr	Sales, Mr J E
Forster, Mr J B, Mrs and inft	Tytler, Mrs T W and 2 children
Gale, Lt G S	Trotton, Capt C
Hope, Mrs E E	Whitby, Mrs Smith
Howard-Barnes, Mr & Mrs	

FROM BRINDISI.

Andain, Capt G N	Gibbons, Mr
Bartoo, Mrs	Logie, Junr, Mr J
Carruthers, Mr H R	Latimer, Mrs and Miss
Daniell, Major	Page, Mr H
Dalton, Mr C E	Townsend, Mr G H

FROM ISMAILIA.—Hawdon, Miss

WANTED A SANITARY COMMITTEE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of last Friday it is reported that the Corporation re-appointed several committees as before, which must be doing good work in their respective spheres, but it is surprising that the Corporation of the "urbs prima in India" do not yet see their way to appoint a Sanitary Committee which in Bombay is a real desideratum.

Minor municipalities like those of Surat, Bandora, etc., have such sanitary committees. I appeal to the Corporation to see their way to appoint a sanitary committee which may work in conjunction with the Health Officer, whose onerous duties have increased since the prevalence of plague. Such a committee would not only be a help to the hard-worked Executive Health Officer, but would be a great boon to the general public in giving due considerations to all the urgent sanitary wants of the city. Besides it would have a careful supervision and a healthy check over all the hospitals and dispensaries maintained by the Municipality and over the various street nuisances and drainage imperfections. It is preferable to have such a committee to a "Vigilance Committee," which may be organised by the outsiders, as the desirable suggestions of the former would have better weight and considerations from the Municipal Executives than those of the latter.—Yours, &c.,

NADIRSHAW H. E. SUKHIA, L.V. Sc., L.M.& S.

A RECENT CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the report in your issue of the 8th instant under the heading of "A Parsee being convicted for uttering a false coin," I send herewith a copy of the decision delivered in the case from which it will appear that the facts under review are exaggerated and misrepresented. Someone has been trying to mislead the public in this matter. In your issue mention is made of the finding of an electric battery and other implements; which is incorrect. Only an electric bicycle lamp was found, and no implements whatsoever were discovered. You may be pleased to put the matter properly before the general public. I and Mr. L. B. Joglekar defended the accused, who has been released on bail by the Sessions Judge of Thana on admitting his appeal against the decision of the First-class Magistrate.—Yours, &c.,

MOTILAL JOGULDASS,
Vakil, District Court, Thana.

ROYAL BOMBAY YACHT CLUB.

YACHT'S HANDICAP RACE.

THE following are the handicap allowances and result of the race sailed at 3-45 p.m., on Saturday :—

Names of Boats.	Handicap. M'S	Entered by	Time of arrival. H'S M'S SDS	Corrected time. H'S M'S SDS
Turquoise.....	Scr	Mr E S Luard....	5 42 36	1 57 56
Melody	9'36	MrJ B K Macbeth	5 55 36	2 1 0
Kismet	9'36	Mr W P Symonds	5 56 22	2 1 46
Stella	Scr	Sur-Lt-Col H W Boyd	5 53 27	2 11 27
Chita	4'43	Mr E Comber	5 57 27	2 7 39
Mannikin	16'43	Officers, R A	6 18 3	2 16 33

Course No 9—1st prize won by Turquoise, 2nd prize won by Melody.

TOMTIT CLASS RACE.

The result of the Race sailed at 3-45 p.m., on Saturday :—

Names of Boats	Entered by	Time of Arrival. H M'S SDS
Tomtit.....	Mr R H H Hopkins.....	5 31 15
Coralie.....	Mr C H Byrne	5 33 34
Midget.....	Officers' R A	5 42 8
Cygnet.....	Mr E O Richards.....	5 43 45
May.....	Comdr W Chandler....	5 45 7
Lorna	Mr M P Baird	5 46 53

Course No. 14—1st prize won by Tomtit, 2nd prize won by Coralie, and 3rd prize won by Midget.

MILITARY NEWS.

SURGEON LIEUTENANT G. McPHERSON, I. M. S., has been attached to the 21st Bombay Infantry, for duty.

SURGEON CAPTAIN J. H. McDONALD, I. M. S., has been placed in Medical Charge of the 25th Bombay Rifles as a temporary measure.

PRIVILEGE leave of absence is granted to Colonel E. H. Fitzherbert, Commandant, Deolali Depot, from 19th April to 17th June next and to Captain C. H. Hicks, Paymaster Deolali Depot, for the same date.

THE bugle on which the late Trumpet-Major Joy sounded the order for the Balaclava Charge was, with other Crimean relics, sold by auction by Messrs. Debenham in London, on March 30, for 750gs.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, APRIL 1.

THE GOVERNMENT AND THEIR FAR EAST.

SINCE the transfer of Port Arthur and Talien-Wan to Russia has been an accomplished fact there has been some abatement in the excitement caused by recent events in the Far East, but the unpopularity of the Ministry is as great as ever. To read the attacks daily appearing in Conservative journals we might almost fancy ourselves back to the old days when Mr. Gladstone excited the ire of the country by his concessions to the Boers after Majuba Hill. I do not think it is an exaggeration to say that if there were a General Election to-morrow the enormous majority of the Government would be swept away. The elections at Maidstone and in the Wollingham division where the Conservative majority has in both instances undergone considerable diminution is an indication the significance of which it would be idle to deny. It may be that the statement to be made by Mr. Balfour in a few days may put a better face on things for Her Majesty's Government, but to-day the feeling even among those who are not opposed in principle to Russian expansion in Manchuria is, that the country has suffered, and perhaps irretrievably, by the blundering of the Queen's advisers. This is what the *Times* wrote even before the official notification of the Russian triumph had come to increase the disgust of the Government's supporters :—"Russian statesmen in their moments of candour would probably confess that they are astonished by the facility with which they have acquired these enormous advantages. They can scarcely have anticipated that the British Government with its immense resources, with immense interests at stake, and with the power to exert upon Peking a pressure quite as great as any that can be brought to bear by Russia, Germany, or France, would stand a mere spectator of a political and economic revolution. Yet this is what has happened. By vacillation in action, combined with a persistent adherence to a theory which it did little to realize, the Government of this country has simply, as the French say, assisted at the carrying out of changes vitally affecting not only our more immediate commercial interests, but our political position and prestige throughout the Far East. Her Majesty's Government is now awaiting the inevitable confirmation of an accomplished fact, which need not have been accomplished at all had it shown an 'adequate grasp of the essential factors in the problem, or a capacity for foreseeing the action that would be taken by other Powers in furtherance of aims which were no secret." This language is not confined to the "Times," but is general in the Unionist Press indeed so far as I have observed the "St. James's Gazette" is practically the only important journal on the Ministerial side that ventures to express complete confidence in the Government. Even the "Standard," which has always in a peculiar sense been the organ of Lord Salisbury and which now opposes the suggestion of the "Times" that he should resign the Seals of the Foreign Office, is bound to admit that his "administration of the Foreign Office is at least open to serious criticism, and has caused disappointments which, so far as we can see at present, are not likely to be exchanged for congratulations." The "Globe," which is par excellence the organ of suburban Conservatism, said two days ago :—"We do not believe for a moment that if our Government had asserted itself from the outset, and intimated that it would regard the absorption of the Liao-Tung Peninsula as an unfriendly act, Russia would have persisted in demanding Port Arthur." In the same article the Government are accused of having no policy in the Far East or clear perception of the need of one. To many Conservatives additional offence has been given by a remarkable speech delivered by the Earl of Selborne the other day at the annual meeting of the Liberal Union Club.

Lord Selborne besides being a member of the Government is the son-in-law of the Prime Minister and Foreign Secretary. He boldly affirmss that it was useless to try to impose trammels on the development of great nations, and that no human power could prevent Russia from carrying her land communications into Manchuria. Professor Westlake and other prominent Liberal Unionists have said, and are saying, the same thing. Not unfairly this admission is contrasted with certain bellicose speeches delivered on political platforms by prominent Cabinet Ministers, and some people are asking why the latter should ever have been made unless it was the intention to follow up the verbal warnings with some more practical action than we at present know of. The Foreign Press does not afford pleasant reading for Englishmen just now, and never at any period of Liberal administrations that I can recall have such contemptuous comments been made upon the results of British diplomacy. It is sufficient to quote what the St. Petersburg correspondent of the "Times" says. Telegraphing on Tuesday he reports :—"The greatest indifference, if not contempt, is shown here for any possible or probable protests on the part of Great Britain against the Russian agreement with China. The 'Novoe Vremya' says that England will never go to any greater length than a protest. Her predominance in the Far East is gone never to return, and it will be the worse for her if she does not come to an agreement with Russia, France, and Germany in time." Even our friends the Japanese, with whom Berlin is good enough to inform us we could not possibly be allied as they are a "Pagan power," (does Germany direct our foreign policy?) express disgust. Here is what is sent this morning from Yokohama :—"The official organ and other journals commenting on the expected British naval display in Chinese waters describe it as a piece of mere bluff. It is not likely, they say, that it will be followed by action, as had Great Britain been in earnest she would not have allowed matters to reach the present pass."

THE CURRENCY DEBATE.

Mr. Balfour in his wisdom decided that there must be a morning sitting of the House of Commons on Tuesday. The result of this decision was to confine the discussion upon Mr. Vicary Gibbs' resolution to three hours, nine o'clock to midnight. Mr. Gibbs and his friends were greatly put out; but they found the First Lord of the Treasury obdurate and had to bow to the inevitable. Mr. V. Gibbs' motion was as follows :—"That a Select Committee or Royal Commission be appointed to consider the monetary condition of India and the effects of closing the Indian mints to silver on the different classes and interests affected thereby, to report on the suggested establishment of a gold standard in that country, and to make such recommendations as they may think fit." Perhaps the honourable member was still smarting under what he considered the injustice of curtailing the debate, for it is difficult upon other grounds to account for the almost ferocious language he employed in submitting the resolution to the House. He commenced by declaring that the policy adopted in 1893 of closing the Indian mints was a "criminal blunder" and that the attempt to establish in India a gold standard would produce greater evils and dangers than those it was proposed to remedy. "Levity." "incapacity" "injustice' are some of the epithets he applied to the Government of India for daring to carry out their "mad experiment." By the action of this light-hearted, incompetent and unjust Government the very poorest classes of her Majesty's subjects had been robbed of 37½ per cent. of their hoards. "It is," said the indignant member with the dogmatism so characteristic of currency mongers, "a grave allegation to make, but I make it fearlessly because I know it cannot be disputed." And then as to the proposed inquiry. What an insult to the House to imagine that it was not capable of dealing with the question. Were not the names of Fowler, Lubboch, Beach, and Chaplan—here the House laughed in an irreverent manner—to be compared with Westland? And so on. and so on Mr. J. M. Maclean, though he seconded the resolution, did not second Mr. V. Gibbs' strong expressions. indeed he was complimented on having made a moderate speech. Mr. Maclean from the first has been opposed to the plan of the Government of India for artificially raising the value of the rupee. He still thinks the plan has failed but not to the enormous extent imagined by Mr. V. Gibbs. Mr. V. Gibbs as everybody knows is one of the pillars of the Bimetallic League. Mr. Maclean, as he was careful to point out approached the subject from another point of view, and only seconded the resolution because he thinks a Royal Commission or Select Committee a better mode of considering the present situation than a departmental committee. Though studiously moderate, Mr. Maclean could not resist the penchant he has for saying nasty things at the expense of his unfortunate leaders. Arguing in favour of a Parliamentary Committee he sarcastically observed that the recent experience which showed that a House of Commons committee was not altogether a satisfactory tribunal for finding out the truth when political feeling was concerned, but where political feeling did not exist he thought there was no better tribunal in the world. This allusion to the inquiry into the Jameson Raid was as may be supposed relished and cheered by the Opposition, who just now hold Mr. Maclean in high esteem for his independence in criticising the acts of the Government. Rather to the surprise of the House and the visitors, Mr. Speaker called upon Mr. Burdett-Coutt's who has not hitherto been regarded as a financial authority though he is it is true indirectly connected with a great banking house. It may console Sir James Westland for the sneers of Mr. V. Gibbs to learn that the husband of the esteemed Baroness Burdett-Coutts finds in the motion a definite danger to the financial stability and commercial prosperity of India. Mr. Wylie is one of those who believe thoroughly in the 1893 policy, and he is so satisfied with the existing state of things that he actually moved an amendment to the effect that the House should "await further communication from the Indian Government before taking any steps in connection with this subject" forgetting that the Indian Government have asked for investigation. It was known beforehand that the Government had made up their mind to adhere to the proposal to hold a departmental inquiry; but Lord George Hamilton did not confine himself to merely announcing this determination, but he made a most interesting speech on the subject generally. Speaking as one of the oldest Bimetallists in the House he recognised that the chances of an international Bi-metallic arrangement are extremely remote, and declared that to re-open the mints without such an agreement would be "an act of lunacy." Incidentally he used these words about the plan adopted five years ago :—"I was not responsible for the closing of the mints, and my hon. friend wishes to bring those who were responsible before a committee. I have looked most carefully into the history of the matter, and it is my belief that, placed in the circumstances in which they then were—circumstances of very great difficulty—those who were responsible adopted the right course, and I shall not hesitate to say so." He asked the House to substitute for the Gibbs-Maclean resolution the following :—"That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a further inquiry be made into the monetary system of India, and into the proposals of the Government of India for the establishment of a gold standard in that country." Sir William Harcourt warmly praised Lord G. Hamilton, humbly confessing that it was a better one than he could himself have made in defence of the policy inaugurated in 1893. Mr. Wylie withdrew his amendment, and eventually Lord G. Hamilton's resolution was adopted. *A propos*, the refusal of the Chancellor of the Exchequer to receive a deputation of Lancashire and Yorkshire working-men bimetallists is much commented on in currency and Parliamentary circles. The refusal was due to the association of the deputation with an intemperately worked protest sent to members of Parliament accusing the Government of having broken their pledges, treated with contempt the interests of industry, and disgraced the country in the eyes of the world. The Lancashire men put the blame on the shoulders of their Yorkshire comrades; but I believe the deputation as a whole were warned beforehand what the probable consequences of issuing the protest would be, and nobody feels much sympathy with them.

THE EARTHQUAKE OF 1897.

As Sir Henry Fowler, M.P., has been obliged to leave town owing, I regret to say, to the delicate health of a member of his family, he was unable to preside at the lecture delivered yesterday afternoon in connection with the Indian Section of the Society of Arts by Mr. Henry Luttman-Johnson on the earthquake that caused such great devastation in Assam last June. An appropriate and adequate substitute was found in Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, who is still remembered in North-Eastern India as one of the best chief Commissioners Assam ever possessed. Mr. Luttman-Johnson's lecture attracted a large audience to the Imperial Institute, Bengal, and particularly Assam, being as might be imagined very largely represented. To people in India the narrative portion of the lecture may be somewhat familiar, but it was all or nearly all new to us at home; for hitherto nothing like a complete or connected account of the catastrophe has been given in this country. In other respects Mr. Luttman-Johnson, who has had access to official records, some at least of which have not yet been published, had much to say that I think will be fresh to Indian readers. It is, he tells us, supposed from the preliminary investigations carried out by the Director of the Geological Survey that the centrum of the Assam earthquake was somewhere west of the line joining Shillong and Sylhet. It is thought the depth was some 20 miles. Other big earthquakes have been found to originate from 5 to 30 miles below the surface of the earth. One has actually been traced to a depth of 50 miles. The velocity is said to have been 10,000 feet per second, or 112 miles per minute. Other famous earthquakes have had much smaller velocities, from 2,000 to 3,000 feet per second. He pays a tribute to the behaviour of the native population. The Garos of the hills left their fields and retired into their houses to await further catastrophes. The Garo belief is that the world is a square flat body, hung up by a string at each corner. There is a squirrel always trying to gnaw these strings, but to prevent it, a demon was appointed. This demon, however, neglected his duty, and in order that his attention might not in the future be diverted from his work, he was struck blind. Now that he can't see, the squirrel of course has the best of it, and it is feared that when one or two of the strings are gnawed, the earth will be turned upside down. Another story is that Her Most Gracious Majesty, not content with the last earthquake, has ordered another and more vigorous one to be followed by a cyclone. That it is in the power of the "Maharani" to do so is never doubted. One man asked for a *parwana* to forbid the hill behind his house from slipping down on to him. Had the houses of the European officials in Tura not been wrecked, the Garos would have made up their minds without doubt that the recent catastrophe was the work of the "Sahibs," and excited by the wild stories in common circulation, they might have given some trouble. As you are aware, Mr. R. D. Oldham, of the Geological Survey of India, who is an expert seismologist, has been employed during the last cold season in the investigation of this earthquake. By permission of the head of the department, Mr. Luttman-Johnson was able to give us the first fruits of this investigation in a valuable note which is too long for reproduction but may be studied with profit by all interested in seismology. In conclusion, Mr. Luttman-Johnson observed :—I hope I have been able to show that as in the fighting on the north-west frontier, as in the famine in Upper India, as in the plague in the Bombay Presidency, so in the earthquake in Assam, we may be proud of the manner in which our fellow countrymen did their duty, and not only our fellow countrymen, but also our fellow subjects, natives of India in the service of the Government, on whom perhaps the burden and heat of the day, in times of stress and calamity, more directly falls. In the discussion this well-deserved recognition was echoed both by the Chairman and Sir Stewart Colvin Bayley, and the former referred in warm terms of praise to Mr. McCabe, one of the victims of the earthquake, describing him as in his line about the most remarkable man he ever knew in India. Sir William Bisset also made an interesting speech.

THE PROPOSED INDO-CEYLON RAILWAY.

Mr. John Ferguson, the able editor of the *Ceylon Observer*, deserves credit for once more reviving the scheme for uniting India with Ceylon by means of a railway across the Gulf of Manaar. In a lecture read at the Imperial Institute, on Monday night, by Mr. J. Davis-Allen in the absence of the author Mr. Ferguson argued that in view of the weakening of our strategic position in the Indian Ocean we ought to strengthen the defence and garrison of Mauritius and transfer it to the Indian establishment; to complete Esquimalt as a first-class self-supplying naval base and to complete the organization of the Canadian Pacific route as an alternative to the Indian Ocean route; to tighten at Singapore, Labuan, Thursday Island, and Port Darwin our hold on the eastern gateway of the Pacific, and to fill up the gap between Aden and Colombo. The commercial capital of Ceylon, Mr. Ferguson reminds us, occupies a powerfully central position in the eastern hemisphere where all routes met, is protected from the destructive storms which often sweep the Indian Ocean, and hence has become one of the busiest ports in the world. England ought to have in the port of Colombo a strong place of supply and repair and a naval base from which her cruisers can operate in the adjacent waters. But to enable this to be accomplished her harbour must be completed and the projected railway connection with India established. The distance to be traversed is under 60 miles, and experts declare the scheme to be quite practicable. One of the advantages of such a railway, Mr. Ferguson pointed out, would be that the garrisons and arsenals of India will become promptly available for emergencies in the Far East. If Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett had happened to be present he would probably have said, that if events in those regions do not change their course, there will by the time the Indo-Ceylon Railway is made be no need for British troops or British war material in the Far East.

THE AMEER AS DESCRIBED BY MISS LILIAS HAMILTON.

It is evident from the lecture delivered by Miss Lilias Hamilton, M.D., to the members of the Royal British Nurses' Association that that intrepid lady has shaken the dust of Cabul off her feet for ever. If she had intended returning to the Afghan capital she would hardly have spoken with so much candour about Abdur Rahman and his subjects. Of the former she said he is at times inexplicable even to an Eastern, and to a European is generally so—so much does he astonish one with a display of the most refined and thoughtful courtesy; so much does he shock one with the most dreadful and unnecessary cruelty. He is himself, perhaps, the most difficult problem in a whole country made up of races as different as Frenchmen, Germans, and negroes. He is a patriot and, to some extent, a seeker after light, which none of his predecessors were. Moreover, he had experienced the curse of war, and he tries in his own way to put down lawlessness. Some of his acts as related by Miss Harrison strike us here as terribly barbarous; and it is perhaps fortunate for the Afghan ruler's peace of mind that circumstances prevent a daily record of the doings at Cabul being telegraphed to the London Press. As to his subjects Miss Hamilton says that while nothing can exceed the courtesy of some Afghans nothing can surpass the coarseness, brutality, and vulgarity of others.

THE COUNCIL OF INDIA.

Except to a very small number of persons the appointment of Sir John Edge, Chief Justice of the High Court at Allahabad, to succeed Sir Charles Turner as member of the Secretary of State's Council, is rather a surprise. In some quarters it was expected that Sir Arthur Wilson would be invited to exchange his position as Legal Adviser for a seat in the Council; but he himself I believe gave no encouragement to those who designated him for the vacant Councillorship. He is said to be invaluable in his present post, and much difficulty would be experienced in replacing him. He may console himself with the reflection that he is not the only man whose very efficiency in a subordinate post has stood in the way of promotion. I suppose there must have been numerous applications—there generally are,—but I have some grounds for believing that if Sir John Edge had not been selected Sir Comer Petheram would have been Sir Charles Turner's successor. At all events the ex-Chief Justice of Bengal would I know have accepted the honour if it had been offered to him. It should be gratifying to Irishmen that within so short a time two vacancies in the Council have been filled up by T. C. D. men, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick having also been a distinguished alumnus of the famous university in the sister island. Sir Philip Hutchins' appointment to the Council though settled months ago has not yet been announced, and the belief gains ground that the delay is due to the fact that the services of the official chosen to be the new Secretary of the Judicial and Public Department are not yet available.

RHEA FIBRE.

A friend writes to me :—On Tuesday, at the invitation of the Rhea Fibre Treatment Company, Limited, a party of gentlemen were afforded the opportunity of inspecting the Rochdale Spinning Mills, where that much-maligned but much-admired fibre, known as Rhea, Ramie, or China Grass, is receiving serious and practical attention. The visitors included gentlemen both from London and Manchester interested in the Textile Trades. So much has been written for and against Rhea, and so numerous have been the reported "solutions" of a vexed and serious problem, namely, the production of Rhea yarns upon a practical, commercial basis, that, in view of the failures which have gone before, one is in fear and trembling of writing oneself down an ass in stating that success has, at last, been achieved, but at Rochdale one's doubts are perforce dispelled. The process employed is what is known as the "Gomess" process, and at the Rochdale Spinning Mills the visitor has the opportunity of witnessing the "grappling" with Rhea upon a commercial scale. Every stage, from the unpacking of bales of brown, dead, uncompromising-looking nettles, to the weaving of beautiful materials, may be inspected. Degumming, combing, spinning and weaving are all done at Rochdale. The mill is a large one, and is fitted up with an extensive and complete plant. Everything points to practical success and one will watch with much interest the development of this new industry which, if it succeed, must carry with it far reaching and beneficial results in various directions. Appropriately enough, seeing that Rhea is indigenous to India, the inventor of this process, Dr. Gomess, is himself an Indian.

LITERARY NOTES.

It may pass for severity or sarcasm to address a man as "Sir." but in "Miss" tout court has ever seemed something servile, yet it is capable of justification. In Miss May Crommelins' novel of Buenos Ayres. "Half Round the World for a husband," which Mr. T. Fisher Unwin is re-issuing, occurs the following dialogue : "Why do you call me Miss, as if you were a servant or a shopman?" "That's just why," quoth he. "I am your very humble servant. I would work for you till I was black in the face—ergo, I am your Nigger slave O. E. D. which nobody can deny; so I mean to call you 'Miss' always in future." There is a legend of a poet whose muse was occupied with Jameson's Raid, the statecraft of Sir Charles Dilke, and other absorbing topics, and failed to win the homage of Mr. T. Fisher Unwin's reader. He retorted by proclaiming his suspicion that the name of Unwin had not an English sound. Heaven knows but that he might have found something Irish about it in spite of the gentle traditions of Olney, if he had examined Mr. Unwin's catalogue of "Works about Ireland, Irishmen and Irish-Literature."—From this compilation it appears that Mr. Unwin in addition to the New Irish-Library publishes the works, big and little, of the most distinguished Irishmen of the period. They include such names as Sir Charles Saoan Duffy, Mr. W. B. Yeats, Dr. Douglas Hyde, Dr. George Sigarson, Sir William Stokes, Mr. William O'Brien, Mrs. Hingson (Katherine Tynan), Mr. R. Barry O'Brien, and Mr. Standish O'Grady. It is interesting to note that Celts and Sassenachs alike can procure this catalogue at no greater pains than by applying for it.—Mr. T. H. Thornton, C.S.I., hopes that his "Life of Sir Richard Meade" will be published in June. Cosmopolis for April will contain an article by Mrs. Schreiner on Boer Women; Mr. Meredith's Ode to Napoleon will also appear. It was amusing to find a critic remarking that Mr. Meredith's first revolutionary ode was written in blank verse; a mistake caused, doubtless, by the extent of the rhyme separation in the first part. Another critic found this most elaborate Pindaric ode "rough but expressive." Another thought it must "appal" Mr. Meredith's most devoted admirers. Another, with a sarcasm so pretty that one would fain accord it more than a butterfly existence, remarked, of two lines in the ode, that "take them for all in all we shall not look upon their like again." The lines in question contained the simile of the humiliated Gallic cock to a "scudding hen with the invalid court." Mr. Francis Thompson in periods suggesting a prose version of the ode, found it a failure worth many successes, a poem with all the faults except the tame ones—except lack of inspiration. Admirers of the late Cardinal Newman and such are to be found in every church, as well as among those who do not belong to any church will read with interest the following announcement that appears in this week's issue of "Literature":—"When Cardinal Newman died, some articles entitled 'Personal Recollections of John Henry Newman' appeared in the *Expositor*. They were written by Mr. Arthur W. Hutton—who lived with Newman from 1876-83—mainly with the view of correcting some erroneous impressions which might arise from [illegible] obituary notices of the Cardinal, and he proposes to publish a study of Newman and his career, for which fuller materials have already been obtained. Mr. Hutton is the accomplished librarian of the National Liberal Club. After leaving Oxford (who belongs to a Lincolnshire family distinguished in more than one walk in life) was ordained as a clergyman of the Church of England. He subsequently 'verted to Rome and was for a considerable period associated with Cardinal Newman at Birmingham. Later Mr. Hutton threw off his allegiance to the Roman Catholic Church and would I suppose now describe himself as an Agnostic. Mr. Mereweather's book on the Indian Famine is attracting a good deal of attention and although it does not appear to be absolutely free from inaccuracies the blemishes are trifling and do not seriously detract from the general excellence of the work.—The *Times* notices very favourably Mr. Malabari's pamphlet "India in 1897" which has in the press of other subjects of public interest scarcely received the attention here that it deserves. "Mr. Malabari" says the leading journal "gives credit to the Indian Administration for its splendid vigour in dealing with the plague and famine. But he raises the question, which English economists have themselves been asking as to how far Indian famine arises from "the absence of foodstuff or from the want of means of buying the food" With a rupee famine artificially created by the Indian Government in order to obtain a better rate of exchange for its gold payments in England, this matter is becoming one of great significance. In the same way Mr. Malabari is not a speaker of entirely smooth things in regard to the treatment of the plague. He realizes the necessity for stringent measures of isolation, and he acknowledges the humanity with which those measures were on the whole carried out. But he enables us to understand, with new insight, how terrible such measures appear to the Indian householder, and especially to the Indian woman." The distinguished Parsee publicist is nothing if not impartial and this the *Times* reviewer recognises. "Mr. Malabari" we are told "fairly sees both sides of the case. What perhaps he fails to discern with equal clearness is that a civilized Government can only decide the question in one way, and that it is bound to take all necessary measures to carry out its decision. If a peacemaker were possible in the present distracted state of native opinion in India, Mr. Malabari is well adapted to play the part."

A SIGN OF THE TIMES.

"Mr. W. A. Lindsay, Q.C., Windsor Herald, should have been born in happier and less 'progressive' days, when people had more regard for genealogies and Court functions than a sceptical and democratic world is now inclined to allow them. It is only on such great occasions as the two Jubilees that the modern Englishman feels himself worthy of a book such as that which the Windsor Herald has written on the Royal Household—192 quarto pages of biographies of all the eminent people who have been 'in immediate attendance' on her Majesty since her accession, with a supplement of 80 pages more giving the official record of the principal ceremonials of the reign—the Queen's coronation and marriage, and some other Royal marriages, with a complete list of the guests, both those who were and those who were not invited to breakfast at Buckingham Palace. At the moment all these things seem natural enough, but it must be owned that they seem very odd and very insignificant when we read them in cold blood years after the event." The above is not as might be supposed an extract from *Reynold's Newspaper* on the *Star*, but from the *Times*. Well may the rapidly disappearing admirers of the old school and ancient traditions exclaim *O tempora! O mores!*

THE DEATH ROLL.

The Earl of Suffolk and Berkshire, who was born in 1833, and who though as Viscount Andover sat in the House of Commons as Whig member for the now disfranchised borough of Malmesbury was better known on the turf than in politics; Earl Cawdor, whose son and successor Viscount Emlyn is Chairman of the Great Western Railway Company, and was, it will be remembered, recently an unsuccessful candidate for the Parliamentary representation of Swindon; the Earl of Strafford who as Viscount Enfield was Under-Secretary of State for India from 1880 to 1883; the Countess of Berkeley, Lady Glenesk, wife of the proprietor of the "Morning Post" and a popular leader in London Society; Mrs. Delia Parnell, mother of the late leader of the Irish party (who died on Sunday as the result of burns received the previous day); Sir John Arnott, proprietor of the "Irish Times" and a man much esteemed in Ireland for his philanthropy; General Charles Crutchley, Colonel of the Royal Welsh Fusili

diately. The American Government recapitulate the reasons contained in previous communications, the chief of which is the damage suffered by American interests by the continuation of the war. In addition, it hints that the war is also a danger to the public health of the United States, the continual smuggling communications between the Cuban and the Florida coasts being the means of conveying yellow fever.

The Spanish reply to this note, though couched in moderate language, is more energetic than previous communications. After protesting more strongly than ever against the assumed right of the United States to intervene in Cuban affairs, the Spanish note goes on to say "that no country has a greater interest than Spain in putting a speedy end to the war in Cuba, and that it would have been ended long ago had it not been for the material and moral help and support the rebels have continually been receiving from the United States."

The note complains of the policy followed by the United States in demanding from Spain the termination of a war which the United States is virtually maintaining by the presence of its squadron in the neighbourhood of Cuba, and in organising succour to the reconcentrados in a manner that would be offensive to any nation; and in keeping in Havana a Consul who is publicly the agent and the representative of the rebels.

Public opinion in Spain rejects, as is natural, all idea of yielding to the United States, preferring war a thousand times. It is but just to say that Spain, according to public sentiment, does neither desire nor fear a war with the United States. Yet Spain knows she is confronted with the most serious conflict she has had to face since the Napoleonic war, and face it she must without loss of time.

There is an enormous absence of excitement among the people, whose one topic of conversation is the possibility of war. It is

THE CALM BEFORE THE STORM.

When the American ultimatum comes the storm will break. The Press here reflects fairly accurately the feeling of the people, and its utterances are therefore important at present. "El Imparcial, the leading Madrid paper says:—War is agreed on. Nothing doubts it. But the United States make the conflict unavoidable. They only allow us one issue and that is the shameful retreat of our soldiers in front of the bands of Calixto Garcia and Maximo Gomez. That cannot be and honour, duty, and convenience point out clearly to Spain's Government what its duty is. "El Heraldo di Madrid," the leading evening paper, says:—If we must have resource to quixotism, let us do it, the sooner the better, and before the Yankees gain ground over us.

"El Liberal," an important independent organ, lately supporting the Government, has the following:—Our love for peace, our moderation, and our prudence have a limit. The American Government is trespassing that limit. Its will be the responsibility of what may happen. After having worked for conciliation with all our might, we will not retreat one line. We know too well, however, that days of trial have now come for Spain.

"La Epoca," the chief representative of the Conservative opinion says:—Diplomacy has not said yet its last word. But the first duty of the Spanish Government and the most imperious and urgent national necessity is to prepare the country for the rupture of diplomatic relations and for war.

According to the Carlist organ, "El Correo Espanol":—These are moments in which the people must show that in Spain their love of country, their warlike enthusiasms, and their glorious traditions have not lost ground, and that we are yet the nation of heroes and martyrs. "El Nacional," whose sympathies for General Weyler are well known, comments thus:—The conflict with the United States cannot be prevented. Let the Government consider coolly the situation and what must be done and do it quickly.

The public feeling is generally one of irritation against the Government for having hurried on the naval preparations; for not having bought more warships, including the Amazonas, the Almirante Abreu, and other craft which were for sale, and have been

SECURED RECENTLY BY THE AMERICAN

Government; for not having now in Cuba most of the Spanish naval forces; and for giving the United States time to make themselves ready by improving their coast fortifications and their armament, which were known to be extremely deficient.

"If all this had been done, the American Government would not dare now to defy"—such is the phrase that is heard every day and everywhere.

The clergy, too, are a powerful patriotic lever. The pastrol of Cardinal Cascajares, Archbishop of Valladolid, has been followed by one from the Archbishop of Granada, in which he exhorts the people "to group itself around the banner of the faith, which is always that of the Spanish mother-land, and forgetting all discord to form one single body for the common defence."

"Spain," he says, "has still the occult energies which in the days of Napoleon laid, in the fields of Bailen, with a victory which surprised Europe, the foundations for the ruin of Saint Helena. Let not our present misfortunes make us dismay. The genius of Spain lives in its sons."

Lastly, there is the danger of civil war should the Government yield to the menaces of the United States. The soldier who had to return to Spain on that account would not consider himself beaten, but betrayed, and on landing would probably lend himself to a revolutionary outbreak.

AMERICAN ULTIMATUM TO SPAIN.

ON March 31, the news was telegraphed from the United States that President McKinley had given the Spanish Government twenty-four hours in which to reply to his demands, and that in default of satisfactory answer the independence of Cuba would be proclaimed. The President is further said to have declared that if Cuba were not free by Monday next the matter would be instantly referred to Congress.

The *Daily News'* Washington correspondent learns that President McKinley's propositions for the solution of the Cuban question include three to the effect that, preparatory to the final settlement, peace shall be concluded with the rebels, and an amnesty granted and that, whatever terms may eventually be made, it be understood that the Cubans shall be given their independence.

It is announced this afternoon that Spain has obtained an extension of a day's time in which to reply.

In the meantime the preparations for war continue on both sides. The Italian Government has decided to sell the warship Garibaldi to Spain, while the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate at Washington yesterday submitted a bill for the purchase of the Danish West Indies for naval and coaling-stations.

TWO DIVERGENT REPORTS ON THE MAINE EXPLOSION.

An abstract of the report of the Maine Court of Inquiry was published in Washington on March 28. The Court finds that a mine was exploded underneath the vessel on the port side; that this caused the explosion of two of the magazines; that the explosion was due to no fault of those on board; and that there is no evidence to fix the responsibility. The Court was unanimous in its findings. In the course of the day President McKinley transmitted the report of the Commission to Congress, along with a Message summarising its purport, and adding:—

I have directed that the findings of the Court and the views of this Government thereon shall be communicated to the Government of her Majesty the Queen Regent, and I do not permit myself to doubt that the sense of justice of the Spanish nation will dictate the course of action suggested by honour and by the friendly relations of the two Governments. It will be the duty of the Executive to advise Congress on the result. In the meantime deliberate consideration is invoked.

In both Senate and House the Message was referred without debate to the Committees on Foreign Relations.

The Spanish report attributes the disaster to the Maine in Havana Harbour to an internal explosion, and states that this fact has been scientifically proved.

Mr. Musgrave, who has been acting as special correspondent in Cuba for the London "Daily Chronicle" and the "Journal" is reported to have been arrested and deported to Spain or Porto Rico, Mr. Musgrave is a British subject.

FROM a memorandvm recently peesented to the Financial Commissioner of the Punjab by Kangra Tea Association it would appear that the Tea Industry of Kangra Valley is going through a crisis. Many of the European planters, who confine themselves to the manufacture of black teas, complain that they are working at a loss, and a dividend of 3 per cent spread over two years is quoted as an example of current prosperity. Over-production has been chiefly to blame in reducing the market value of Indian and Ceylon teas to a level which spells trouble if not disaster, but a hardly less important factor is the high rate of exchange ruling in season 1897. So long as prices are not adjusted to the change, a rise of twopence in exchange means the loss of an anna per pound to the tea planter, the value of whose produce, assessed and paid for in gold, barely avearges eight-pence a pound in England; and that anna appears to be the margin of profit. The incidence of British taxation falls heavily on the tea industry, amounting as it does to 50 per cent. on the value of the article; but, whilst a reduction of the duty is probably merely a matter of time, the planter will do well to place less reliance on it than on his own energy in exploiting new markets. Whilst the American tea-table remains to be conquered, he has an outlet for his teas which will keep pace with his production for some years to come.

THE Russian Government, we learn, has resolved to establish an "Oriental Academy" at Vladivostok for the study of the languages of Japan, China, Korea, and Mongolia, and also for examining the history of these countries. The *Novoe Vremya* remarks that this step has been taken with a view to training clever officials, who shall be of use in extending the sphere of Russia's influence in the "Far East."

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before SIR CHARLES FARRAN, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE STRACHEY.)

THE MARRIAGE PROVIDENT ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

MICHAEL DE QUADROS AND ANOTHER VS. CURSETJEE NOWROJEE SAHIAR AND ANOTHER.

THEIR lordships delivered judgment in this case which was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice B. Tyabjee, delivered on the 31st July 1897. The Hon. Mr. Lang and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Wadia and Ghandy, appeared for the appellants: and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, appeared for Cursetjee Nowrojee Sahiar and Dhunjishaw Framjee Chinoy, the liquidators of the Marriage Provident Association, Limited.

Mr. Justice Strachey, in delivering the judgment of the Appeal Court, said: The question in this appeal is whether the appealants were entitled as agents of the Marriage Provident Association, Limited, and under their agreement of the 10th September, 1895, to retain for their remuneration a sum of Rs. 28,730-1-0, or whether the Division Court has rightly held that they misapplied or wrongfully retained that sum and are liable to repay it to the liquidators of the Company with interest under Section 214 of the Indian Companies' Act, 1882. This question depends upon Clause 5 of the agreement, which provides that "there shall be paid to the agents by the company a remuneration which shall be as follows: viz., a concession of rupees five per cancum on the gross receipts of the company. Out of this remuneration the agents shall defray all charges for office establishment, inclusive of office rent, and also the commission payable to the sub-agent or sub-agents up-country and out of Bombay, but this remuneration shall not include nor shall the agents be bound to pay the charges for stationery, office furniture, advertisment, or postage, and other similar charges." The point at issue is whether the Rs. 28,730-1-0 or any and what part of it constitutes gross receipts of the company upon which the appellants are entitled to charge commission under the clause. To explain the nature of the controversy, the following facts must be stated:—The company was registered under the Indian Companies' Act, 1882, on the 10th June, 1895, as a Company limited by guarantee. Among its objects, as stated in the memorandum of association, one was to admit persons under certain conditions as members in three classes, numbered first, second, and third, and another was "to make a suitable provision for and on the marriage of any such member according to the class to which he belongs." The articles of association contained a number of clauses regulating the manner in which such provision was to be made. Some of the three prescribing entrance fees, fees on certificates of membership, monthly contributions according to the member's class, and the bills need not be more particularly referred to. Besides such payments, every member was bound to pay a subscription upon the marriage of every other member, the amount being debited to his "marriage call account." Upon the marriage if any member marrying after twelve months from the date of his enrolment, he was entitled to a bonus or payment made up of the subscriptions or contributions made by the other members less 15 per cent., but in addition "the full amount standing to his credit in the marriage call account at the time of his marriage." There is no provision in this article for the case of a member having at that time a debit balance and not a credit balance in his marriage call account. In the actual working of the company it appears that it was not usual to call upon members to square their overdrawn marriage call accounts under article 29. The usual practice is shown by the typical case (Exhibit C), where, at the time when the bonus was paid, there was in the member's marriage call account a debit balance of Rs. 84-14. Instead of compelling payment of that debit balance with penalties under article 26, the directors deducted it as well as the estimated future calls under article 29 from the bonus, and paid to the member the balance of the bonus. The Division Court has held that although if the debit balance of the marriage call account had been actually recovered in cash from the member, it would have constituted receipts upon which the appellants might properly have charged commission, a mere deduction of it from the bonus paid to the members by the company does not fall within that description. The appellants contend that it was just as much a receipt of the company as if the company had actually recovered it and then paid the bonus without deduction, and that it did not lose its character of a receipt hereby, because the company did not go through the superfluous form of taking it with one hand and giving it back with the other. The question is whether these two deductions, or either of them, are gross receipts of the company." The meaning of that expression is shown by the concluding portion of clause 5 of the agreement. It is contemplated by the clause that out of the amounts collected by the company from its members, commission will be paid to the sub-agent or sub-agents up-country and out of Bombay, and the balance or net receipts only will reach the company, and as it is provided that the agent of the company and themselves pay such commission, the mark clear in their interest that there commission shall be calculated on the gross amount collected. If that is not the explanation of the word 'gross' in connection with receipts, it is difficult to suggest any other. The term 'receipts' appears to me to be used in the agreement in its ordinary sense as opposed to disbursement. Leaving out of consideration interest upon invested capital, and sums spent upon the current expenses and up-keep of their office, which have been provided for, and with which this appeal has no concern, the receipts of the company were composed of sums paid by its members as entrance fees (Art. 19), as monthly subscriptions (Art. 22), as penalties for delay in payments (Art. 24), as sums from time to time payable by members to square their overdrawn marriage call account (Art. 23), and the calls for subsequent marriages payable by members marrying before five years from the date of enrolment (Art. 29.) The only disbursements of the company with which we have now to deal are the sums paid to the members upon marriage by way of bonus. In this view of the expression "gross receipts," I think that if the effect of a particular deduction was to place both the member from whose bonus it was made, and the company making it in exactly the same position in all respects as if the money had been actually paid by the former to the latter; if it was the opposite of a disbursement in the sense that it definitely and permanently increased the company's resources; if after it was made the member's obligation to make and the company's right to claim payment in money, was as much at an end as if coin or notes had been handed over; then, but then only, it would be reasonable to hold that the deduction made by the company was to all intents and purposes a receipt by the company. It appears to me that the deduction of the debit balance of the marriage call account satisfies this test. It had exactly the same effect as if the directors had first called upon the member to square his overdrawn account, and had then paid him the bonus. Mr. Raikes contended that although the deduction, any call had been made upon the member under the first part of Article 29, his answer would have been that he had already paid that call. If so, at what time could the payment be said to have been made? It is arguable that, upon the occurrence of any subsequent marriage as contemplated by article 29, so much of the original deduction as was appropriated to answering such marriage would thereupon become a payment of that call, and that, whenever the total of such calls equalled the whole of the deduction, the whole would have been paid by the member. In that view the deduction, when originally made, would resemble not a payment to, or receipt by, the company in the sense of an addition to its resources, or the opposite of a disbursement, but a deposit to make payments for future calls, held by the directors until the time for such calls arrived, for the member, to be restored to him if, and in so far as the marriages contemplated by article 29 did not take place, and upon any such marriage taking place, to be applied *pro tanto* in payment of calls. In other words, the deduction would not, when originally made, be equivalent to payment of the calls, but would only become so in certain contingencies, as matters have turned out, never happened. Mr. Scott further contended that the deduction was really a composition agreed to between the company and the member upon the footing of 15 per cent. per annum, being the rate of marriages which would take place within the five years' period, and that consequently its character of payment depended neither upon the continuance of the company nor upon the actual occurrence of future marriages. There is no evidence before us that is was accepted as a composition, and such a view of it is not in my opinion supported by the form of receipt in Exhibit C, when read with the concluding words in article 29, providing that the account is to be "duly adjusted after expiration of the said term." It is not necessary to discuss Spapp's case (L. R. 8 ch. 407) and the other cases cited during the argument as to the meaning of the words "payment in cash" in Section 25 of the English Companies' Act, 1867. They could only have the most remote application, if any, to the terms of the aggreement with which we have to deal. For the reasons I have given I am of opinion, taking Exhibit C as a type, that the appellants were justified in charging commission on the gross receipts of the company, and, in addition, the full amount then standing to his credit in his marriage call account. If, however, his marriage took place within five years from the date of his enrolment, he was liable to go on paying calls or subscriptions upon the marriages of other members until the end of the five year's period. So far, no difficulty arises. If such a person in fact went on paying the calls upon the marriages of other members, it is not disputed that such payments to the company would form part of its "gross receipts," upon which the appellants were entitled to charge commission. But there was a proviso or alternative provision which creates the difficulty. Article 29, after prescribing the liability of members marrying within the five years' period to go on paying calls, proceeds thus:—"The approximate amount of such calls, as determined by the directors, shall, at the discretion of the directors, be deducted out of the monies or bonus payable to such member on his marriage, and his account shall be duly adjusted after the expiration of the said term." In other words, instead of, on the one hand, paying to the marrying member the whole of the bonus to which he was entitled under article 27, and on the other making him go on paying calls on subsequent marriages for the rest of the five years, the directors might, at their option, estimate the probable number of such subsequent marriages and the amounts due for calls in respect of them, and pay the balance of the bonus after deducting that amount, and at the end of the five years adjust the account according as the subsequent marriages were in excess of, or fewer than, the estimate. It appears that the usual practice was for the directors to exercise this option and to deduct from the bonus the approximate amount of calls on subsequent marriages, and that their estimate was based on the assumption that 15 per cent. of the members would marry in each year. One of the questions which we have to determine is how this practice affected the right of the appellants to commission. Admitting that, if the marrying member had gone on paying calls for the rest of the five years, such payments would have been "gross receipts" of the company, does the amount deducted from his bonus in anticipation of such calls and in the exercise of the directors' option stand upon the same footing? The view contended for by the liquidators and adopted by the Division Court is that it does not; that "gross receipts" mean monies actually paid into the company's coffers, and do not include monies never paid to the company but only deducted from payments made by it. On the other hand, the appellants contend that the course adopted by the directors was exactly as if the company had first paid to the marrying member the whole of his bonus and he had then paid back to the company the lump sum, at which the future calls due from him were estimated, that in effect and in common sense the deduction of the lump sum from the bonus constituted a payment of it and, therefore, a receipt by the company, and consequently that commission was chargeable on it as a receipt. This dispute has reference to the greater part of the Rs. 28,730-1-0 in question in the appeal. It is agreed that the Division Court was in error in supposing that the appellants have retained commission upon the Rs. 418 mentioned in the typical case (Exhibit C at page 43 of the printed book), or any similar sums. The rest of the Rs. 28,730-1-0 is the question whether another kind of deduction from the bonus was properly treated by the appellants as "gross receipts." This relates to the marriage call account already mentioned. In this account of each member, there were credited to him, under article 99, the monthly contributions on amounts paid" by him, and there was debited "the amounts to be or to be taken to have been paid by him on the marriage of any member of the company or otherwise." Deposits made under Clause 23 were also to be entered in the marriage call accounts. Under article 26, the marriage call account of each member was to be made up on the 30th June and 31st December in each year, and also at any other time during these intervals at the discretion of the directors; and if it were found that any member's account had been overdrawn, he was to be called upon at once to pay up the balance due, within certain penalties. Article 27 provides that a member upon marriage was to receive not only the

CHINA AND THE POWERS.

RUSSIA AT PORT ARTHUR.

HOW BRITISH INTERESTS ARE AFFECTED.

THE St. Petersburg *Official Messenger* on March 27 published the following telegraphic circular despatch addressed by Count Muravieff, Minister for Foreign Affairs, to the Russian representatives abroad, dated March 27:—"In virtue of a Convention signed in Pekin, on March 27, between the representative of Russia and the members of the Tsung-li-Yamen duly authorised for this purpose, Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan, as well as the territory adjacent thereto, have been ceded to Russia in perpetuity by the Chinese Government. You are requested to notify the foregoing to the Government to which you are accredited, adding that the above-mentioned ports and territories will be immediately occupied by the troops of His Majesty the Emperor, our august master, and that the Russian flag will be hoisted by the side of the Chinese flag. You may, at the same time, inform the Minister for Foreign Affairs that Port Ta-lien-wan will be open to foreign trade and that the largest measure of hospitality will be extended there to the ships of all friendly nations."

An official communique has been sent to the Russian Press announcing the cession ("for a term of twenty-five years, which may be exceeded later by common accord") and adding that China has conceded to Russia the right to construct a railway to connect the ports with the Trans-Siberian main line. The arrangement, it is declared, while safeguarding the integrity of the sovereign rights of China, and satisfying the essential needs of Russia alike as a maritime Power and a territorial neighbour, injures the interests of no foreign State; but "affords to all nations of the world the possibility of entering in the near future into relations with the riverain regions of the Yellow Sea, which have hitherto been closed to them." The arrangement, it is added, "should be hailed as a fortunate event by all those who have at heart the benefits of peace and the development of good relations among the nations."

The Press comments telegraphed on March 30 by Reuter's St. Petersburg correspondent show that the Russian papers have taken their cue from the above "communique." The "Novoe Vremya" says:—"Russia does not enter China by force, but as a collaborator in the field of pacific labour. She is the standard-bearer of Chirstian culture and civilization." The "Novosti" declares that Ta-lieu-wan is Russia's window towards the East, and that through the Chinese concessions Russia becomes the centre of international trade relations." The *Peterburgskia Viedomosti* says:—"Russia indirectly takes China under her protection and the further exploitation of the Celestial Empire would therefore also give offence to Russia." The *Herald* says: "In the presence of Russia's triumph in Eastern Asia Great Britain must put the best face on a matter which only English envy and spite can make out to be bad." The *St. Petersburg Zeitung* says:—"It is truly remarkable how well England was informed on all the details of the negotiations. Loud clamours will no doubt follow from the English Press, with, of course, the usual results. Since the outbreak of the war between China and Japan a wild war-cloud has resounded from Hong Kong to London, but this does not even influence the action of their own Government. The latter knows that it cannot alter accomplished facts."

Telegraphing, on March 29, the *Times* St. Petersburg correspondent said:—"The greatest indifference, if not contempt, is shown here for any possible or probable protests on the part of Great Britain against the Russian agreement with China. According to the same authority the Chinese Eastern Railway Company (otherwise the Russian director of the forthcoming line through Manchuria) are negotiating for 36,000 tons of rails to be purchased abroad and delivered at Vladivostok or Port Arthur.

The *Times* St. Petersburg correspondent, in a later despatch says:—"It is declared positively that the military occupation of Port Arthur was effected quite a week ago, although to-day's official statement says that the agreement with China was not signed in Pekin until the day before yesterday. On Saturday evening Count Muravieff was entertained at dinner by Sir Nicholas O'Conor at the British Embassy. Count Muravieff has told the British Ambassador that Russia will respect England's treaty rights in China on the basis of the most-favoured-nation clause, and this seems to have satisfied the British Foreign Office."

The "Times" Pekin correspondent telegraphed on March 28:—"The agreement with Russia signed yesterday . . . confirms my previous messages as to the railway, the lease for twenty-five years of Port Arthur as a naval base, and of Ta-lien-wan as an ice-free port. . . . Immediately after the signature of the agreement telegraphic orders were sent to the Chinese to withdraw their garrison and to deliver the docks, arsenal, and works to the Admiral acting for the Russians, who has explained he will for the immediate requirement of the fortifications. The Japanese Minister has made a protest throughout."

Reuter's Pekin correspondent telegraphed on March 30:—"About 2,000 Russian troops including cavalry had been landed at Port Arthur, where the Chinese and Russia flags had been hoisted side by side; and that there were nine Russian warships at Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan."

Reuter's Pekin correspondent telegraphed on March 28:—"A feeling of intense disappointment prevails among the Chinese, who regard the lease of Port Arthur and Talienwan as the beginning of the end. Li Hung Chang has been the greater factor in inducing the Tsungli-Yamen to assent to the Russian demands, and in some high Chinese quarters he is denounced as a traitor on this occasion."

The Chinese Government has decided to open, as a treaty-port, Fu-ning-fu, in the province of Fo-kien.

Telegraphing on March 25, the *Times* Pekin correspondent says:—"The Chinese say that Japan has withdrawn her opposition to Russian action regarding the Leao-tong ports, Russia having given Japan an assurance that she would withdraw the Russian Financial Adviser and military instructors from Korea and abstain from attempting to obtain there any administrative or other advantages opposed to Japanese interests. The Russians have certainly notified the Chinese to this effect." A cable to the *Daily Telegraph* states that although the relaxation of the Russian hold upon Korea was intended as a sop to the Japanese, Japan is not satisfied with the situation.

BRITISH INTERESTS: OFFICIAL STATEMENTS.

The foregoing intelligence, combined with reports of the mobilisation of the British Squadron in Chinese waters, has led to numerous questions being put to Ministers in the House of Commons at Westminster. A record of the questions and the answers to them is appended acording to date:—

On March 25.—Much interest was caused by the appearance on the paper of business of Mr. O'Kelly's question as to whether the Government had protested against the occupation of Kiao-chau by Germany. This was the interrogatory which one of the clerks at table was refused to accept on a previous day, his decision in the matter being upheld by the Speaker in course of the animated proceeding of March 24. The question was now allowed to be put, and Mr. Curzon, in reply said: "Mr. Speaker, this is one of those questions which I regret I must, in the public interest, refrain from replying to." This answer Mr. Curzon repeated when Mr. Dillon asked him whether any representation had been address by Her Majesty's Government either to the Government of China or to Germany in reference to the occupation of this territory by Germany. In reply to Mr. W. Redmond, Mr. Curzon said he was sorry he could give no idea of when he would be in a posion to give information on this subject.

Mr. O'Kelly asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would place in the tea-room of the House of Commons a map of China showing the territory in the actual occupation of Germany, and also the territory which was claimed by the German Government as its sphere of influence.—Mr. Balfour: We have no official map such as the hon. member desires, so that it is not possible to comply with his request—Mr. W. Redmond: Can the right hon. gentleman see his way to have a map showing how much of China has been taken by Germany, how much by France, and how much by Russia, and whether any at all has been left to the Chinese?

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs whether he could, consistently with the public interest, reply to the following questions:—Whether it be the fact, as reported by the *Times* correspondent at Pekin, that the Chinese Government have accepted the Russian demands, which include the lease of Port Arthur as fortified naval base, the lease of Ta-lien-wan as an open port and terminus of the Trans-Manchurian Railway, with the right of fortification; and the right of the Russians to make a railway from Petuna to Ta-lien-wan and Port Arthur.—Mr. Curzon; We have had no confirmation of the rumours referred to by the hon. gentleman.

On March 28, Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether Her Majesty's Government had received confirmation of the statement that the Chinese Government had accepted the Russian demands, which included the lease of Port Arthur as a fortified naval base, the lease of Ta-lien-wan as the fortified terminus of the Siberian Railway, and the right to make a railway from Petuna to Port Arthur.—Mr. Curzon: Her Majesty's Minister at Pekin telegraphs that the agreement with China was signed yesterday. We are not aware of the actual terms.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett gave notice that he would on the first favourable occasion, move the following resolution:—"That, in the event of Her Majesty's Government being unable to maintain the territorial integrity of the Chinese Empire, it is their duty to obtain for Great Britain, in a fortified naval base on the Gulf of Pechili, and to secure that the Yang-tse-king and Wei River are effectively within the sphere of British influence."

On a motion relative to the course of business Sir W. Harcourt expressed a hope that the Government would be able before the vacation to make a statement with reference to their policy in the Far East.—Mr Balfour agreed that some opportunity should be given to the House to discuss the recent policy of the Government in the Far East though it was impossible that the whole subject could be adequately surveyed before the Easter recess, because all the necessary papers could not be presented in time. Still he recognise that it was absolutely necessary that something should be said before they separated. Negotiations were at this moment proceeding, and he could not tell the House when the Government would be in a position to make a statement. The later the date was the more chance the Government would have to give the House full information on the subject. It might, perhaps, be desirable to defer the statement until that day week.—Sir W. Harcourt observed that he simply desired to obtain from the Government a clear statment of the situation of the country.

Mr. R. G. Webster asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, whether he would cause a map of the Empire of China to be placed in the tea-room for the use of members seeking information respecting that country.—Mr. Curzon: Yes, sir, I shall have pleasure in doing so.

Mr. Curzon informed Mr. Javitt that papers were being prepared which would include the information received by Her Majesty's Government relative to the requests for concessions by Europeans Powers. It would not he was afraid, be possible to present them before the Easter recess.—Mr. Gibson Bowles asked whether the papers would include all demands or requests for concessions made upon China since 1895.—Mr. Curzon: No. I think the idea, is that those papers will be confined to the negotiation which have been going on during the last five or six months.—Mr. Gibson Bowles: Will the Under-Secretary consider whether he could not also give us the papers since 1895 since which time we have had no information—Mr. Curzon: Of course I cannot at the moment recollect what negotiations since 1895 may include, but I will consider the matter.—Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett Will they include the negotiations with Japan also?—Mr. Curzon: I do not know that these questions are quite fair. I cannot at present recollect the negotiations with Japan, to which the hon. member alludes. Sir E. Ashmead Bartlett: I will give notice.

Mr. O'Kelly asked the First Lord of the Treasury whether he would undertake to borrow an official map from the German Government showing the territory claimed by Germany in China.—Mr. Curzon: We will endeavour to ascertain whether there is a map showing the territory in question.

Mr. O'Kelly asked the First Lord of the Admiralty whether any British warships had visited Kiao-chau since its occupation by Germany—Mr. Goschen: Yes, sir.

In answer to Sir G. Baden Powell, Mr. Goschen said he was not aware that the vessels of the Russian Volunteer Fleet were at present equipped for war, with ammunition and armament on board, as suggested in newspaper reports. The position of these vessel in time of war would depend upon circumstances, the exact nature of which he was not prepared to anticipate.

In reply to Sir H. Vincent Mr. Ritchie said: According to the return of the Chinese Customs Department the imports into China from the United Kingdom and the rest of the British Empire amounted in 1893 to nearly twenty-seven and a-half millions sterling, of which more than half, or thirteen millions, were from Hong Kong. Most articles pay Customs duties at the Chinese treaty ports at rates nearly equivalent to 5 per cent. ad valorem. The Customs duties levied on British imports into French Indo-China are, with certain exceptions, those of the French metropolitan tariff, which are usually several times as much as the Chinese duties; and the rates on British goods entering the Russian Empire through Eastern Siberia are equally high.

On March 29, Mr. Dillon asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could explain how it was that the *Times* correspondent in Pekin had been able on several occasions recently to publish facts of the utmost public importance several days before the Foreign Office had obtained any information in reference to such facts.—Mr. Curzon: This question should rather be addressed to the editor of the *Times* than to me; at the same time I think the explanation asked is not far to seek. It is the business of Her Majesty's representative abroad to report to us facts of which they have official cognizance, and to obtain confirmation of them before they telegraph. I hesitate to say what the functions of the modern journalist are, but I imagine they do not exclude the intelligent anticipation of facts even before they occur—(laughter)—and in that sense has unequal competition I think the House will see that the journalist whose main duty is speed is likely sometimes to get the advantages over the diplomatist whose main duty is accuracy. (Laughter.)

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether he could now state the terms of the agreement which had just been signed between Russia and China.—Mr. Curzon: We cannot have the exact terms before the question possession, but the Russian Ambassador has notified to Her Majesty's Government that by a convention signed, on March 27, between Russia and China the lease of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan and the adjacent territories has been granted to Russia by the Chinese Government.

Mr. W. Redmond: Can the right hon. gentleman say how it was Russia has obtained Port Arthur when Japan, which had fought for it, could not? The question was not answered.

Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett: I should like to ask whether it is the fact, or have Her Majesty's Government any confirmation of the report, that the Russian flag has been hoisted at Port Arthur, and also whether Port Arthur will remain a free or open port?—Mr. Curzon: I think I must ask my hon. friend to give notice of the question.

Mr. Curzon asked the Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs whether the British Military Attache in China lives at Shanghai, whether he had ever visited the Northern Provinces of China; and whether, if he was required at Shanghai, another military attache could be stationed at Pekin.—Mr. Curzon: We do not know whether Colonel Brown, the British Military Attache in China, lives at Shanghai. He is at present, or was quite recently, in the Northern Provinces of China, and was at Kirin in Manchuria. There is no need for two military attaches in China, the services of the present officer being at the disposition of Her Majesty's Minister at Pekin.

Later, Sir. W. Harcourt rose and said: I understand the Under-Secretary for Foreign Affairs to state, in reply to the hon. member for the Eccleshall Division of Soeffield that he had received a communication from the Russian Ambassador stating that the "usufruct" of Port Arthur and Ta-lien-wan had been granted to Russia. "Usufruct" appeared to be a new word. (Laughter.) Do I understand the right hon. gentleman to say that when that communication was made there was no communication of the terms attached to the "usufruct"—Mr. Curzon: No sir. The communication from the Russian Ambassador from which I was quoting was received this morning at the Foreign Office, and I only saw it half-an-hour ago I certainly did not use the term "usufruct" for any personal preference of my own, but because "usufruct" is a direct translation of the term usufruct employed by the Russian Ambassador in the communication in question. There was no other mention in the communication received from him as to the exact terms of the agreement beyond that which I have given to the House.—Mr. Gibson Bowles asked whether the right hon. gentleman himself attached any meaning to the term "usufruct" as applied to a military fortress, and whether he would lay the communication on the table of the House.—Mr. Curzon said the question of laying the papers on the table of the House would be considered, and he had little doubt they would be included among the papers a ready promised.—Sir E. Ashmead-Bartlett asked whether the right hon. gentleman would lay on the table of the House the previous communication with the Russian Government on the same subject.—Mr. Curzon said he did not know to what the hon. member was referring. On the previous day he had stated that he would lay the papers on the table of the House.

"Usufruct" and "Grab."—It is not unlikely that many will regard "usufruct" as a nice euphony for some such harsh expression as "complete and permanent possession of," but in any case it is interesting to record this new addition to the diplomatists' dictionary. "Usufruct" has hitherto figured in the legal rather than the diplomatic world, and its use as an English word is of very ancient standing. In a "Glossary of Antient Words," published in 1707, a "usufructuary" is described as "one that has the Use and Profit of anything, but not the Property and Right"; while in Bailey's English Dictionary, 1731, "usufruct" is defined as "the enjoyment or possession of any effect or the right of receiving the Fruits and Profits of an inheritance or other thing without the faculty of alienating or *Damaging* the property thereof." The Imperial Dictionary goes a little further, and says that the "usufruct" must *not change the property*, but other authorities do not include this later stipulation. Wharton's "Law Lexicon" defines "usufruct" as "the right of reaping the fruit of things belonging to others, without destroying or wasting the subject over which such right extends." A Johnsonian definition puts it more tersely. "Enjoyment of the profits, without power to alienate."

SPEECHES BY PUBLIC MEN.

Lord Selborne, Under Secretary for the Colonies' who presided, on March 29, at a meeting of the Liberal Union Club, in London, spoke on the position of affairs in the Far East. He said there existed at the moment a common notion that this country was being put upon, and that our Continental neighbours were under the impression that we should never fight. However erroneous this view was, it would be unwise to allow ourselves to be driven prematurely into warlike courses. So long as the basis of our operations was naval we had little to fear. The Crimean war ought to have taught us that there were political humpty-dumpties. Fifty millions of money and 50,000 lives were spent in the vain endeavour to arrest the inevitable. It was dangerous to attempt to impose trammels on the development of great nations, as the experience of Russia and the Black Sea showed. Could we not apply that experience to the present situation—that of Russia in Manchuria? No human power could prevent Russia's carrying her land communications into that country. It was no humiliation to confess that such a task was beyond our power. Russia could not keep us away from Khartoum, and that was no humiliation to her. Were we going to stake our policy on the maintenance of the Chinese Empire? They could not expect any Government in this country to have a higher respect for the integrity of the Chinese Empire than the Emperor of China himself. Referring to the resolution of Sir Edward Ashmead-Bartlett in the House of Commons, Tuesday evening, he observed that those resolutions did not display that illustrious body to the greatest advantage. Was it to be our maxim that Russia should never have a fortified open port on the Pacific? If that was to be a leading principle in our policy, it would have to be clerly stated and cogently defended, and no such defence was, he thought, possible. Was Port Arthur the only port which Russia ought not to have been allowed to have? A strong case would have to be made out to support such a position. Was Port Arthur the only spot from which Pekin could be controlled? Even if that port were not in Russia's hands, would that prevent Russia's approach to Pekin through Manchuria? The policy of the open door for British manufactures was the declared policy of the Government. Was it in jeopardy ("Yes.") He said no, for it depended on us whether those rights were maintained, and we ought to extract accurances from foreign Powers that such rights should be maintained. Such assurances were indeed not final, but he felt that any Government ought to make the maintenance of those rights a casus belli. The communication of Germany and France with China was entirely by sea, and there were many places in which both those Great Powers were vulnerable by us. No Government would be allowed in this country to stand which could have failed in this duty. The case of Russia was, of course different, as she had her railways. But it should not be forgotten that Siberia was not likely for a long time to be a manufacturing region. The products carries by that railway must be purely Russian, and the freights charged, to be remunerative must be enormously in excess of sea carriage. Thus with Russia, as well as with regard to the other Powers, the policy of the open door, if strictly maintained, would be effectual for the maintenance of our rights. Then there was the doctrine compensation, and the degree of compensation was a matter for this country to settle. He maintained, notwithstanding the rumours and alarms, which had been so prevalent, that the Government had fully held to its policy and had lost nothing, and was still in a position to obtain all that is desired. When we abandon Ta-lien-wan we were said to have suffered humiliation. But the Government thought it was not worth while to incur the trouble and irritation which assertion of our claim would cause. Russia had pursued the same course with Korea, and had given way to precisely the same sort of considerations as prevailed with us in the case of Ta-lien-wan. The peace-at-any-price man was a pernicious person; but he was not so dangerous as the war-at-any-price man, and he hoped they would all do their best to separate facts from rumours and the essential from the accidental elements of the problem.

Speaking, on March 25, at the annual dinner of the Association of Municipal Corporations, held in London, Lord Charles Beresford said everyone should do all he could, might and main, to reveal war because peace was our greatest interest. We lived by our trade and commerce, and the one thing that would disturb our trade and commerce was War. Hong Kong as it now stood was not a sufficient naval base; but he was against the notion of grab, or aggression, or taking things by force. Why should we not make an understanding with China for our interest, purely in the direction of the continuance of our trade and commerce with that great country, that China should allow us to have some advantage under some understanding further north than Hong Kong?

Speaking on the same occasion as Lord Charles Beresford, Viscount Cross said: Her Majesty's Ministers as servants of the Crown, according to their lights, are doing their best at any sacrifices to themselves for what they think is best for the honour and dignity of this country. Whatever sacrifices I can myself make (cheers) I am quite sure, will excite no attention as it say one word about the country when he so admirably represents here. We have had in the newspaper this morning that an agreement has been made between that country and Russia; and if you ask me whether I have any news to tell you upon that, I have none save the answer that was given in the House of Commons to-night, that we have no news to give. It was not to be expected that such, from the source from which we get that information—I mean the correspondent of the *Times*, who has been so very seldom wrong, and has been almost invariably right—(cheers)—that probably we may have the confirmation of the same story to-morrow. Now, it has been said by my friend Lord Charles Beresford that he is entirely against a policy of grab. (Lord C. Beresford: Hear hear.) I can assure you that Her Majesty's Ministers are exactly of the same opinion; and I think that, so far, they have set an example to every great nation of Europe that it is not our interest or their interest to go up and seize parts for themselves of any of these great foreign countries. But, while we have not the smallest idea of the policy of grab, we must remember that we have your interests most sincerely at heart and we have to take care that your interests, your trade, your commerce, shall suffer in the future from the actions of others. My friend Lord Charles Beresford has said that the worst thing the country could do is to go to war. I entirely agree with him; but I am also convinced of another matter, that if you do not go to war and do not want to go to war, the best way of avoiding that danger is to be sure that you are prepared for war. I am convinced that, whether in China or in West Africa, the questions which we have to deal with are questions which we can only deal with by diplomacy, provided only that those nations which you have to deal with know that you are strong, do not want to use your strength, but are not afraid of using it if you are called upon to do so.

Lord Spencer, speaking on March 30, at Rochdale, agreed with Lord Selborne that Great Britain could not go to war with Russia on account of Russia having a railway across Manchuria, and having ports at the end of the railway, and that though one of the most dangerous people in this world was the man of peace at any price quite as dangerous a man was the man of war at all prices. But it was the duty of the Government to see that British treaty rights were respected, and that the British naval basis remained safe in China's waters. It might even be necessary in the face of Germany and Russia having naval bases near Pekin to see if Great Britain were in as strong position as she ought to be. The Government had to maintain and keep open the door for trade and commerce in China. At the moment negotiations were still going on and they were not able to judge dogmatically as to what the Government had done. Thus their action should not be judged at present, But the country had a right to demand a clear declaration of policy before Parliament dissolved for the Easter holidays, and he hoped the Government would then come back out of them, but to consider what our just and honourable claims were, and then maintain these with all the power we had."

Sir W. Des Vœux, who has recently been elected for the second time as president of the China Association, in an interview yesterday with a representative of Reuter's Agency, criticised Lord Selborne's speech on the present situation in the Far East. He believed that he expressed the general, if not the universal, opinion of those interested in China by saying that there is no warrant for Lord Selborne's complacent views, and that, whatever may be Mr. Balfour's statement next week, he could look for our future trade with China in very gray colour.

As President of Naval Architects the Earl of Hopetoun occupied the chair on March 30 at the annual dinner in London, and in submitting the toast of the evening he declared that the country was passing through one of the gravest crisis it had had to face since 1815, but there had been on all sides a sense of safety and confidence born of the belief that the Navy was competent to discharge all the duties likely to be imposed on it.—Admiral Wilson, Controller of the Navy, speaking on the same occasion, said it was gratifying to know in view of the existing crisis that they had at every foreign station not only strong squadrons, but strong men in command, in whom the service had confidence. (Cheers). It was their business at the Admiralty to be prepared for any possible hostile combination, and he believed they were.

Under the auspices of the Women's Liberal Unionist Association a meeting was held on March 25 at 2, St. James's-square, the resid nce of Sir John Lubbock, M.P., when an address was delivered by Professor Wesake, Q.C., on the position of affairs in China and the Far East. Sir John Lubbock presided. Professor Wesake said the desire of Russia for an ice free port in the Pacific was not unreasonable and had never wholly interfered with her ambitions from her grasp. He was prepared to put up with the ascendancy of Russia in Manchuria, but any domination of Russia in China proper should be resisted. The maintenance of the independence of Chinese territory was intimately connected with the British policy of open trade in China. But to carry out that policy England could look for no European alliance. The only Power which had an interest in half in England's maintenance that policy was Japan. Obtuse, utterly she had caught the Western ideas, was bound to break up, she therefore regarded the thorough carrying out of the British policy of open trade in China as impossible, but it was very good for the time being. He did not, however, think that the British policy should be extended to Manchuria. The conditions of the recent loan should never have embraced the opening of Manchuria. He uttered a warning to Russia that we should oppose her in Manchuria. The conditions should have been entirely confined to China proper.

BRITISH MINING MISSION TO CHINA.

A party of mining experts, headed by Mr. Pritchard Morgan, M.P., left London on March 30 for New York, en route to China. Mr. Morgan was some time ago commissioned by Li Hung Chang to induce English capitalists to find money for the development of the mineral resources of the Chinese Empire. The result of Mr. Morgan's negotiations was the formation of a syndicate. He afterwards visited Pekin to obtain concessions. He has now started on a second visit to China, with the object, amongst other things, of prospecting in the interests of the syndicate. Mr. Morgan expects to be at least six months on his present trip.

A COMMERCIAL VIEW OF RUSSIAN DIPLOMACY.

At the Blackburn Chamber of Commerce, on March 30, the following resolution was adopted:—"That any measures that may be taken by Her Majesty's Government for the protection of trade and treaty rights in China would receive the support of this Chamber." A general opinion was expressed that England should step in during the partition of China, Mr. Hibbert saying, "Russian diplomats would give the English seventy-five yards in a hundred, and a beating."

ATTITUDE OF FRANCE AND GERMANY.

STATEMENTS BY M. HANOTAUX.

M. Gaston Calmette, of the *Figaro*, had a conversation on March 24, with M. Hanotaux after the Academy reception of the French Foreign Minister. "Our foreign relations," said M. Hanotaux, "are good with everybody. In certain foreign papers we are represented as having less cordial relations, with England. Queen Victoria is at Nice the object of our most respectful solicitude, the Prince of Wales is at Cannes, and Lord Salisbury arrives in France on Monday. That is my sole reply, and I hope this triple stay will be as prolonged (and as agreeable as possible." Specially referring to China, M. Hanotaux said:—"The problem of China may take years to settle. Heaven grant that we are not to witness the death of China! That would be a disaster which would shake the world. Here there is no question either of acquisition or of occupation. We should not seek in the Far East to augment our already vast Colonial Domain. We ought simply to seek to put it out of the reach of accidents. We should also, above all, seek to prop up the Middle Empire, whose ruins would make so many ruins. Nothing, moreover, will be done without the Chamber, nothing in any circumstances will be hidden from it." M. Hanotaux made a long statement in the French Chamber, on March 25, in reply to interpellations on various foreign questions. He affirmed that the relations of France with foreign Powers were good, and anticipated a satisfactory issue to the negotiations with Great Britain in West Africa. His statement was approved by 289 to 101 votes. The passages relative to the Far East are appended:—It it is to be desired that the great Asiatic Empire should allow itself to be penetrated more and more by the economic and civilising influences of the West, there is no doubt that events which should compromise its existence might become for the whole world the beginning of the most dreadful catastrophes. Yet, as a consequence of certain circumstances, the Powers have felt bound to secure on the Chinese coasts certain points offering to their trade and their fleets various facilities. Concessions on lease and railway concessions have been accorded by China. Other Powers have taken guarantees of different sorts destined especially to protect them against the intervention of foreign Powers. France has not taken the initiative in these modifications of the status quo. But to-day, unveiling the previous conventions, and notably those of 1895, she notices on the part of certain Powers demanding for its analogous advantages—concessions, territorial engagements, points of penetration, railways—advantages the chief effect of which would be to ensure the security of our Indo-Chinese Empire and its economic action on the neighbouring provinces of China. These pourparlers are going on in Paris and Pekin, and the first results obtained are a good augury of the final result. We have been acting during the past month as here for four successive conventions to secure the defence of our interests. We are endeavouring, in conciliating all the interests at stake, to maintain in the Far East the equilibrium of influences and forces. True, when it is a question of the results obtained by us it is crumbs, and when it is a question of others it is whole worlds. It is really curious that it is a party and men who are always opposed to our Colonial expansion, particularly in Indo-China, who come here to reproach us in so unjust and undeserved a way.

In the French Chamber of Deputies on March 28 M. Millaud asked whether it was intended to appoint French commercial attaches in China. M. Hanotaux replied that he could not promise to do so. French merchants in China laboured of more officials. He believed in commercial missions organised by private enterprise, and would give them his support.

The *Times'* Paris correspondent telegraphing on March 29 observed:—"The affectionate indulgence of the French Press towards Russia remains unalterable, every thing done by the allied nation being unhesitatingly applauded. It is really almost touching."

In spite of the grave news from China and from London, the *Times* Berlin correspondent, undersigning on March 28) a marked disinclination on well-informed German circles to believe in the imminence of grave complications between England and Russia in the Far East. Reuter's Berlin correspondent states (March 28) that it is believed in well-informed circles in the German capital that Great Britain will now have to secure for herself in China equal advantages with the other Powers; and it is not doubted that it is to this object in view that British naval activity is being displayed at Hong Kong and elsewhere. Hong Kong telegrams report that a grand ball in honour of Prince Henry and the officers of the German squadron now in that port was given by the community of Hong Kong at the City Hall, on March 29, when 700 persons were present, and the greatest cordiality prevailed.

ROYAL GIFTS TO WOUNDED SOLDIERS FROM INDIA.

THE Queen and Princess Henry of Battenberg have forwarded to Netley Hospital a number of gifts to wounded soldiers from India as mementoes of the visit they recently paid to that institution. Her Majesty, upon the occasion of her visit, went into no fewer than nineteen wards, and for each of them she has sent her latest photograph, bearing Her Majesty's signature in her own handwriting:—"Victoria, R. I., 1837-1897, June 22, 1897." These are framed in oak with gold, and on brass plates at the base is the inscription, "Presented by her Majesty the Queen, 1897." When Her Majesty visited the wounded from the front she found that many of them had lost an arm or a leg, and she specially requested the principal medical officer, Surgeon-Major-General W. Nash, M. D., to have made for them the very finest artificial limbs which modern invention has produced. These were at once ordered, and have now been adjusted. In addition Her Majesty ordered four invalid lounge chairs, which have been duly provided. They are of the latest pattern and exceedingly comfortable, and will be found of the greatest service to patients generally.

Piper Findlater, the hero of Dargai, who is at present a patient at Netley Hospital, is the recipient of hundreds of letters daily from persons in all parts of the United Kingdom to whom he is absolutely unknown. Some of these communications are of a remarkable character. For instance one lady has just written offering him marriage and a comfortable home for the remainder of his life. An Orkshireman has written that he is anxious to obtain "a sight o'thee," and says he will willingly pay the cost of a journey to Southampton it only he catch a sight of Findlater. Three theatrical companies at least are anxious to secure his services and have made very substantial offers. Findlater, however, has decided not to do anything until the arrival of Piper Milne. Findlater is recovering fast and is able to walk about the wards without the assistance of a crutch or stick.

GREAT BRITAIN AND THE TRANSVAAL.

MR. HOFMEYR'S DECLARATION OF LOYALTY.

Mr. HOFMEYR, speaking at a banquet given by his political friends, has warmly repelled the charge of disloyalty made against him. He said that Mr. Rhodes (says a *Daily News* telegram) with exchanging flattery for calumny, because he had acted against the Jameson Raid exactly as against the Adendorp Treks. In his first speech in 1875 he had supported the Carnavon Federation Scheme. If that had been carried, all the subsequent Transvaal troubles would have been saved. He was proud of the freedom enjoyed by him as a British subject. Being proud, however, meant that he should use the privilege as fully as if he had been an Englishman or a Canadian. He had no illusions about the power of the puny republics to resist the might of the British Empire, and he deemed the stain of Majuba Hill wiped out by the grace and generosity of the retrocession.

TRANSVAAL REPRESENTATIVES IN EUROPE.

The details of the proposed expenditure by the Transvaal Government on diplomatic representation in Europe have just been received. The announcement had already been received by cable that the Volksraad passed a total vote for the purpose of £15,000, a reduction of £2500 on the original grant asked for. The following new appointments have been made:—Ambassador in Europe, £4000; Chargé d'Affair, £1500; private secretary and attache, £500; Chancellor, £500, with clerical assistance.

DELAGOA BAY ARBITRATION.

Replying to Mr. Henniker Heaton in the House of Commons on March 28, Mr. Curzon said, with reference to the Delagoa Bay railway arbitration, that the experts who were sent to conduct certain inquiries on the spot had returned, that their report would be distributed in about a month or six weeks, that the final report might be expected early next autumn, and that no annual sum was named for the remuneration of the arbitrators.

The Emperor William, on March 23, received Major Mousinho D'Albuquerque, Governor of Mozambique in audience.

THE RHODES PARTY SUCCESSFUL IN THE CAPE ELECTIONS.

The result of the elections for the Upper House of the Cape Parliament is to give the Anti-Bund or Rhodes party a majority which is estimated at three to five, in a House numbering twenty-three.

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INDIAN CURRENCY.

A PROMISED INQUIRY.

At the evening sitting of the House of Commons in March 29 Mr. Vicary Gibbs moved: "That a Select Committee of Royal Commission be appointed to consider the monetary condition of India and the effects of closing the Indian mints to silver on the different classes and interests affected thereby, to report on the suggested establishment of a gold standard in that country, and to make such recommendations as they may think fit." He described closing of the Indian mints as a criminal blunder, and the attempt to place India on a gold standard as producing greater evils than those it was expected to remove. By their action in 1893, the Indian Government, he affirmed, took away from the poorest class of subjects about 3½ per cent. of their hoards. If this could be established—and it was established—could it be disputed that there was a case for inquiry? (Hear hear.) This was a grave allegation; and he brought it fearlessly because he knew that it could not be controverted. It was malignant nonsense to argue that the House of Commons was not competent to deal with the matter. That assembly possessed names of weight and authority which could be well pitted against that of Sir James Westland.

Mr. Maclean, in seconding the resolution, said he thought the plan adopted in 1893 had failed, though it had not wrought so much mischief as many people imagined. When this plan of artificially raising the rate of exchange to 1s. 4d. for a rupee was first brought forward he spoke against it, and declared that it seemed to him to be nothing better than a false bimetallism, which had been adopted by the Government of India because they despaired of getting the genuine article. He strongly advocated the appointment of a Parliamentary committee to investigate the matter, instead of the departmental committee which had been promised by the Secretary of State for India.

Sir S. Montagu said a case had been made out for the granting of a Select Committee to inquire into this important question.

Mr. Burdett-Coutts found in the resolution, which was closely connected with bimetallism, a distinct and definite danger to the financial stability of our great Indian Empire. That stability could only be maintained by the adoption of a gold standard and a monetary system similar to that of Great Britain. Before appointing a committee they ought to have a clear definition of the scope and object of the inquiry. In his judgment the committee ought to inquire into the currency of India with a view to supporting the present policy of the Indian Government.

Mr. Wylie, who moved an amendment to the effect that the House, being satisfied that the Indian Government has been and is giving due consideration to the monetary condition of India, should "await further communications from the Indian Government before taking any steps in connection with this subject," said on certain conditions he was a supporter of bimetallism. While he did not think the resolution was in the interests of bimetallism, he was almost certain that it was not in the interest of India, because it would tend to weaken that confidence in the stability of Indian money which lay at the root of the problem, and which the Indian Government had been doing so much to establish during the last five years. No Government in recent times had been compelled to face such a severe monetary problem as had been forced upon that unfortunate country. While the extremists on the one side wished the rupee to fall to its bullion value of about 10d, and the extreme men on the other side would have liked to see it restored to its old standard of about 2s., the Indian Government chose the happy medium of 1s. 4d. Having sanctioned this policy, Parliament was bound to see that it had a fair opportunity of being thoroughly tested, and five years was far too short a period for testing such a drastic financial experiment. He contended that already it had been attended with a great measure of success. Notwithstanding the great fall in silver, the Government had been able to maintain the rupee fairly stable at 1s. 4d., and that during a period of India was subjected to a terrible famine, a most disastrous pestilence, and a very expensive war. They could best measure the success of this experiment by looking, not at the positive advantages which it had secured, but at the evils which it had averted. If the Indian Government had yielded to the representations of the United States and France in 1893, and had advanced the value of the rupee to 1s. 11d., then, judging from the experience of the rapid rise of the rupee in 1890, they might safely assert that the mints in India, because, if there had fallen on them Indian merchants and planters. On the other hand, had the Government allowed it to drop to bullion value, the Indian Financial Secretary would have had to meet an enormous deficit. Increased taxation to the amount of ten or twelve million crores of rupees would have had to be imposed, and this, in the opinoin of the president of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, might probably have caused another mutiny. It would have almost annihilated the commerce in India, it would have very seriously handicapped the British manufacturer, and it would have thrown thousands of workman in this country out of employment. (Hear. hear.) It had been said there was great stringency in the Indian money market; but a 12 per cent, bank rate there was not very much above the normal rate, and in the five years previous to the closing of the mints the fluctuations were even greater than they had been since. He maintained that the chief cause of the stringency in the money market had not the closing of the mints, but want of confidence in the stability of the policy of the Indian Government, arising from the dread that it might be interfered with and overruled by the action of the House of Commons (Hear, hear.) Several banks had withdrawn their capital from India, but if they had known that the rupee would be maintained at 1s. 4d. during the last five years they would have done so with safe confidence were restored. British capital would flow into that country like a flood. He did not think that a motion like that under consideration would help to restore confidence. If a special committee or commission were appointed, he did not believe there was a bank in this country that would send its capital to India, and he questioned very much whether any private individual would do so. But given the confidence that the value of the rupee would be maintained at 1s. 4d., British capital, which was seeking investment at rates of interest much below what was being offered in India, would soon fill to overflowing the coffers of our Eastern dependency. That House could supply the requisite confidence, not by a resolution of this kind, which would possibly thwart the policy of the Indian Government, but by a resolution strengthening their hands—a resolution approving their policy, which had done so much for the country and people in a time of storm

have sent home, and I am anxious for my own sake that the inquiry should be made as soon as possible. There are many systems in force in different parts of the world, but their success does not depend upon their theoretical perfection, but upon the fact that the people have confidence in them, and I feel that no alteration in the system of India could be accepted with general trust and confidence by the community unless the recommendation was associated with the names of men whose opinions would carry weight with the community at large. It is rather difficult to select gentlemen to take part in such an inquiry.

CONTROVERSIALISTS AND FADDISTS NOT WANTED.

I think we do not want to have extreme controversialists, we do not want to have faddists, because I think nothing is more inconvenient in a case of this kind, where the demand everywhere is that a decision one way or the other should be arrived at—nothing is more undesirable than that such an inquiry as this should be an opportunity for gentlemen of extreme views to fight one another. (Cheers.) At the same time it is desirable that, while we get gentlemen associated with banking and commercial interests, we should try and not put gentlemen on with too direct a personal interest in the exchange one way or the other. Such being the views of Her Majesty's Government, I cannot accept the motion of my hon. friend for the reason I have given. It would be quite impossible for me to do so, but I am prepared to move this as a substitution—"That in the opinion of this House it is desirable that a further inquiry be made into the monetary system of India, and into the proposals of the Government of India for the establishment of a gold standard in that country." Of course such a committee would have power to make recommendations.

THE CONSUMMATION OF THE POLICY COMMENCED IN 1893.

I do not propose to have recourse to a Select Committee, because it is obvious that you have a much wider selection of experts if you do not confine the inquiry to members of this House, and I do not propose to have recourse to a Royal Commission, because a Royal Commission is a somewhat cumbrous form of investigation. But what I would propose is a committee, not being a departmental committee in the sense of being composed mainly of officials in the India Office, but a committee having all the powers and all the attributes of a Royal Commission, and which is simply put in that shape, because that is a familiar, and I think, a more effective instrument of inquiry. (Cheers.) I have stated to the House what the views of the Indian Government are. We cannot accept the proposal my hon. friend, and I cannot hold out on behalf of the Government any hope that we shall reverse the policy established in 1893. My hon. friend thinks that the currency system in India can be put on a better footing than that policy; but I, on the other hand, look forward, and hope to be able to consummate the policy which we commenced in 1893. (Cheers.)

SIR W. HARCOURT IN AGREEMENT WITH LORD G. HAMILTON.

Sir W. Harcourt: The noble lord has made a better speech than I could have made in defence of the policy of 1893. That policy was a necessary experiment. No doubt the Government of India approached that experiment with prepossessions in favour of a different course; but they have recorded in the despatch their conviction that that policy was right, and that it was better than an international bimetallic policy. (Hear, hear.) Well that is satisfactory for the Government of India, but is still more satisfactory is the voice of Balaam that we have heard to night—(laughter)—who confesses that he always has been, and still is a bimetallist by conviction. I can only express my regret that that speech was not made somewhere about the month of July, 1895. (Opposition cheers and laughter.) It would have been extremely useful in Lancashire and in the agricultural constituencies. But better late than never and I am glad to see that it has carried conviction to the colleague who sits by my side (Mr. Chaplin)—(laughter)—and to the First Lord of the Treasury.—Mr. Balfour: In what respect?

"WE WHO BELONG TO THE MAJORITY OF THE WORLD."

Sir W. Harcourt: The arguments which he has used are the arguments we have been using—we, who belong to the majority of the world—(laughter)—against the professors for I do not know how many years. But, in spite of all the professors, the world is against the faith that the noble lord still holds. I am delighted to hear that he has vindicated the Government of India against the language in my opinion absolutely unjustifiable, employed by the mover of this resolution. We have listened to appeals on behalf of the poor people of India, who are said to have been injured by the closing of the mints. That is a most mischievous argument, and is an untrue one. (Hear, hear.) The noble lord said truly that no international agreement could be made except upon a basis and ratio of 15 1-2 to 1. In such a difficult question as the establishment of a gold currency in India there ought to be investigation by experts and practical men. If it could be obtained it would be of great use to this country and to India. I think the substituted motion a very proper one, and I shall give it my support.

THE ARMY EQUIPMENT REGULATIONS.

A REVISED edition of the General Regulations for the Equipment of the Regular Army has been issued from the War Office. As indicating the general trend of indexs at headquarters, a good deal of new matter relating to mobilisation has been introduced into this edition. Thus, it is laid down that the entire responsibility for the efficient custody and maintenance of mobilisation stores rests with general officers commanding districts; while, under such general officers, commanding officers of units, &c., will be held directly responsible that mobilisation stores under their charge are kept in a serviceable condition, in proper working order, and complete in all details. A new chapter is also added to the book, dealing with the question of "mobilisation equipment." This provides for the proper custody of equipment (styled "station equipment") to be used on mobilisation by units at various stations. It will be kept entirely separate from the equipment of the peace establishment, and will not be taken into use without due authority, except for a period of about one week annually, when it will be drawn from store with a view to the units being practised in packing their vehicles, and so forth, the course terminating with a route march with regimental transport packed as it would be under field service conditions. This chapter on mobilisation is supplemented by detailed instructions relating to harness and saddlery stored for use, on mobilisation, with registered reserve horses. As regards inspection of equipment, it is laid down that general officers commanding districts shall cause an inspection to be made in January and July of each year of the "station equipment" in possession of units; and that a joint inspection of works, magazines, stores, workshops, and so forth is to be made annually by the officer commanding the Royal Artillery in the district, the district engineer, and the chief ordnance officer of the district. In connection with the regulations for the repair and preservation of equipment, it is laid down that the responsibility for the repair and custody of reserve arms and accoutrements at the headquarters of regimental depots lies with the officers commanding the regimental districts. The non-commissioned officers of the permanent staff of the Militia battalions are to be placed in charge of the arms, and are to make frequent periodical examinations of all arms, &c., with a view to their preservation in good condition. For purposes of the inspection and repair of arms, provision is made for the posting of circuit armourer-sergeants to various districts, and a revised list of their circuits is given. They will be supplied, in advance, with components for the repair of the arms and will report the results of their inspections to the chief ordnance officer of the district. Special directions are given as to the cleaning and preservation of brown accoutrements, and as to the avoidance of injurious cleaning materials. The list of materials allowed for the repair and preservation of equipment is largely amended. Besides the foregoing the various amendments of the equipment regulations which have been promulgated by Army Orders since September, 1895, have been embodied in the new edition, and numerous minor alterations and additions to the regulations have been made which need not be detailed here.

The Secretary for War has decided that in consideration of the large number of Militia battalions which will take part in the Army manœuvres in August and September, the autumn examination of Militia subalterns for Army commissions shall this year begin on Oct. 25 instead of in September as usual, the change being made to enable officers who propose to enter for the examination to train with their battalions.

SUPPRESSION OF THE UGANDA MUTINY.

THE British Foreign Office has received intelligence that Captain Harrison, who was in pursuit of the Sudanese mutineers after their flight from Lubwas, overtook them on Feb. 23, at a place named Mabagambi. They had erected a double stockade, which Captain Harrison attacked and captured after severe fighting. The enemy lost an officer and from fifty to sixty men killed, and 200 Sudanese women were captured. The remainder of the mutineers, of whom about 100 were believed to be wounded, took refuge in the swamps of Lake Kigos. On the British side ten were killed and about twenty wounded. A few days before Captain Harrison defeated the Sudanese mutineers Major Macdonald's forces had encountered and routed them, with a loss of thirty killed and wounded. The loss on the British side was fifteen killed and wounded. Captain Molloy, R.A., wounded during Captain Harrison's attack, has since died. Lieutenant Osborn is also among the wounded. According to Reuter's Zanzibar correspondent, although the danger is apparently over, [illegible] being sent from the coast in [illegible] on the part of Kabarega [illegible] with a large undisci[illegible] west of Uganda.

THE UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

THE annual race between crews representing Oxford and Cambridge Universities took place on Saturday afternoon, March 26, from Putney to Mortlake. A high north easterly wind was blowing, accompanied by squalls of rain and sleet, while as the tide rose the river became very rough. There were, however, many spectators at the favourite points of view on the banks and on launches and tugs. Oxford won the toss for choice of station and chose the Middlesex (or windward) side Cambridge left the Leander Boathouse at 3,30 p.m. followed by Oxford shortly afterwards from the London Club yard. As the crews were casting their overjerseys the bows of the racing boats began to pay off and drive over towards the Surrey shore, and No. 2 in the Cambridge crew, which was the more exposed, was continually pulling in order to keep the boats nose up to the wind. The waves were continually up to the washboards of the boats, while they frequently broke on the riggers, sending up showers of spray. The start was made at 3'47, when Cambridge who, in endeavouring to keep their boat in position, had caused their stake boat to drag its anchor, were about a fifth of a length in front. The Light Blues caught hold of the water first, but they caught something worse, for in taking the seventh stroke some of the men failed to feather sufficiently high to clear the waves, with the result that clouds of spray flew over the heads of the oarsmen, while some gallons of water were shipped. With next stroke further water was shipped, so that Oxford who had so far cleared some rough water in fairly good style had more than made up their disadvantage at the start. Oxford rowed close to the wall, with Cambridge just on the outside of them. The rate of stroke was eighteen in the first half-minute on the part of both crews, and thirty-five by Oxford and thirty-four by Cambridge in the full minute, but directly afterwards each dropped to thirty-two. Off the Thames Club boathouse, where Oxford led by nearly a length, it was seen that the Cambridge boat was half full of water. The dark Blues drew clear along the concrete wall, and a quarter of a length of daylight separated the boats at the half-mile tree, the Cambridge coxswain then steering his boat directly in the wake of the leaders. Although in comparatively smooth water Cambridge now experienced the wash of Oxford, who, going still further ahead, led by fully a length and a half at Craven Steps, time 2min. 55sec. At the mile post—time, 4min. 53sec.—Oxford led by three lengths, with the race well in hand. Their advantage was still further increased in Crab Tree reach so that by the time Harrod's Wharf was passed in 7min. 33sec., they led by fully five lengths. Here the Oxford coxswain commenced to steer out from the Middlesex shore in order to make the shoot for Hammersmith bridge; and, continuing to gain, the leaders passed under the centre span in, 9min 15secs. They must have been six or seven lengths to the good, as Cambridge did not reach the bridge until another 23sec. had elapsed. Oxford, who had varied their rate of stroke between thirty and thirty-one to the minute for the last half-mile or so, settled down to a well-pulled thirty-two as they breasted the Doves (two miles), where comparatively smooth water all over the river was met with for the first time. Their style was notably good, the men working with perfect rhythm and the blades of their oars being very even on the feather. As regards their rivals, it seemed almost impossible for the Cambridge boat to keep afloat much longer, for Hawkins was fairly sitting in water, the stern of the craft hardly being seen after Hammersmith bridge. Cambridge were half a minute astern of their rivals at the foot of Chiswick Eyot, where the wind was with the crews, Oxford's time being 12min. 30sec., while the latter breasted Chiswick Church in 13min. 53sec., quite a dozen lengths in advance. Oxford continued to row right away, and there was a difference of 54sec. as Barnes bridge, reached first by Oxford in 18min. 32sec. Thence to the finish the leaders indulged in a strong paddle, and when they passed Mr. Frederick Fenner, the distance judge, in 22min. 15sec. they must have been fully 200 yards in front. Cambridge in very laboured style struggled on as far as the Ship at Mortlake and then stopped, several of the men being terribly distressed. However, they paddled on astern over the remaining distance and in their turn passed the winning line, and then disembarked after their opponents at the Ibis boathouse at Grove Park, on the Middlesex side of the river. The race was a bitter disappointment to many rowing men; but from first to last the preliminary practice and training of Cambride had been a chapter of accidents—the loss of their original stroke, through going amiss, being not the least among their disadvantages and drawbacks; but to this has to be added internal dissension, as well as the defection of one or two capable oarsmen. However, if Cambridge were beaten, they were no more disgraced than the foundered crew of 1859, which has been a synonym for pluck and courage ever since. The victory, like that of 1869, is a ninth consecutive win for Oxford. Seven men in the losing boat made their first appearance at Putney, the stroke alone having rowed for his University on several occasions. The Cambridge coach was Mr. W. A. L. Fletcher, of Christ Church, Oxford. Oxford had five members out of last years winning crew, including the same stroke who led them to victory in 1896 and 1897. Their coaching was begun at Oxford by Mr. G. C. Bourne, of New College, and completed by Mr. D. H. Maclean, also of New College. Both crews rowed in boats built by E. Hough, of Oxford, and they were almost identical, that of Oxford, however, being 2in. longer. The measurements of the Cambridge craft were:—Length, 61ft 10in.; breadth, 23in.; depth amidships, 9 1-4in.; forward, 9in. aft, 5 1-4in. Ayling and Co. supplied both sets of oars, those of Oxford being:—Length over all, 12ft. 6in: inboard, 3 ft. 9in.: width of blade, 5 1-4in.; and of Cambridge:—Length. 12ft. 4in.; inboard, 3ft. 8-1-4in.; width of blade 5-3-4in. In the evening the crews dined together at the Holborn Restaurant under the chairmanship of Mr. G. G. T. Treherne. The following are the names and weights of the crews:—

OXFORD.	st.	lb.
R O Pitman, New College bow	11	0
G O Edwards New College	12	7 1-2
C K Philips, New College	12	0 1-2
F W Warre, Ballol	12	12
C C Burnell, Magdalen	14	9
R Carr, Magdalen	13	1
A T Herbert, Magdalen	12	10 1-2
H G Gold, Magdalen, stroke	11	10 1-2
H R K Pechell, Brasenose, cox	8	1
Average, 12st 7lb.		

CAMBRIDGE.	st.	lb.
W B Rennie, Emmanuel, bow	11	7
J F Beale, First Trinity	12	2 3-4
H G Brown, First Trinity	13	11 3-4
S V Pearson, Emmanuel	12	9 1-4
A W Swanston, Jesus	12	10
R B Etherington-Smith, First Trinity	12	11 1-4
C J D Goldie, Third Trinity	12	0
A S Bell, Trinity Hall, stroke	12	2 1-4
E C Hawkins, Caius, cox	8	12
Average, 12st 6.25-32lb.		

Oxford have now won 31 races; and Cambridge 22; 1877 a dead heat.

MR. GLADSTONE AT HAWARDEN.

THE PROBABLE COURSE OF HIS ILLNESS.

MR. GLADSTONE, for the first time since his return to Hawarden from Cannes, came out on the terrace of the castle on Tuesday (March 29), and remained some little time. The patient's improved condition continues, and the *Times'* Chester correspondent learns that Mr. Gladstone has suffered less acutely since his return home, and that the family are not apprehensive of any imminent change for the worse. On Monday the *Westminster Gazette* published the following statement:—It is no news, we fear, to say that Mr. Gladstone's illness must necessarily be fatal, and in a comparatively short time. But he may yet live for many weeks, and it is hoped that the pain, which has latterly been so acute, may be kept under during the time that remains. Mr. Gladstone is fully informed of his own condition; he asked the doctors to tell him the truth, and he was thankful when informed that there was no chance of recovery. It will be a comfort to all his friends to know that his state of mind is one of complete happiness. His life goes on quite quietly and evenly. Music is still his great solace, and one of his family plays to him an hour or two before and after dinner every day. One of his chief delights at Bournemouth was in listening first to Lady Hallé and her sister, and then to Mdlle. Janotha, who came on different evenings and played to him at the villa. Nothing has soothed his pain so much as the ministrations of these kindly musicians. It is impossible to watch the last weeks of the great veteran without a sense of the pathos and solemnity of his passing, or of deep sympathy with the venerable lady who has shared his joys and his sorrows for so long a span of life, yet it is a happiness to know that, in the words of one who has seen him recently and sees him often, his own state of mind is one of "serene joy."

The "Pall Mall Gazette" of Tuesday said: Lord Chatham, as he lay dying, is said to have remarked, with noble pride, that all England was waiting for the funeral of Patroclus. It is barely an exaggeration to say that the whole country is at present at Mr. Gladstone's bedside. And the facts that the family permit to be published are just those that it is permissible to hear. Mr Gladstone has faced the great issue before him with the pious resolution that was to be expected of him. He is still capable of being solaced by music, and, though not free from pain, enjoys complete happiness. A magnificent closing, truly, to an illustrious career.

A Reuter's telegram, dated Pretoria, Wednesday, says:—President Kruger has despatched a cablegram in English to Mr. Gladstone expressing the deepest sympathy with the veteran statesmen in his great affliction, and trusting that the Lord will support and strengthen him.

A loss which has cost every member of the Gladstone family an additional pang of pain during the last sad days is that of little Petz, the black Pomeranian, who for nine years past has been the constant and faithful companion of Mr. Gladstone in all his walks and drives about Hawarden. Petz, who was inconsolable during his master's absence died just after Mr. Gladstone's return to Hawarden

THE SERVICES AT HOME.

INDIA OFFICE, APRIL 1.

ARRIVALS REPORTED.

Mr M Ghose, M C S	Capt J R Mathewes
Mr T Inglis, B O S	Capt P T Stewart
Mr W N Forser, B	Capt R L Sullivan
Mr C M Roberts, B	Capt R H Dewing
Mr J Groves, B	Capt C F Campbell
Mr G Reid, B	Capt M Walker, R A
Mr N F Mackenzie, B	Lieut H W Berthon
Mr J M Taylor, B	Lieut H C E Dobbin
Mr O R Jones, M	Lieut C M Carter
Lt-Col H L Wells	Lieut O St J Skeen
Lt-Col G F Francis	Lieut C S Fellows
Lt-Col A Porcelli, R E	Surg-Col R Caldecott
Major W S Ogilvie	Surg-Lieut-Col A M Crofts
Major F P L White	Surg-Capt C B Prall
Major F W Egerton	Surg-Lieut F D Browne
Major J B R Butler	Sub-Condr E J Ryan
Capt A C M Waterfield	Sub-Condr A E Browne
Capt G L Holland	Miss A N Waterhouse, I N S
Capt C A Luck	

GRANTED EXTENSION OF LEAVE.

Mr J J Adler, Bo 3 mos	Major A W Forbes, 3 mos
Major Geoffrey Williams, R E 3 mos	Capt C L M Rich, 5 mos

PERMITTED TO RETURN TO DUTY.

Mr H C Robertson, B	Lieut A J Marsack
Mr A Weston, B	Lieut O C Searle
Mr G A Saviolle, Bo	Lieut R C Harbottle
Mr P J Boylette, Bo	Lieut E Kirkpatrick
Mr N R Oliver, Bo	Lieut G R Cassels
Capt D B Thomas	Lieut D K Bateman-Champain
Capt A W C Newbold	Lieut C M G Withers

INDIA OFFICE, MARCH 29.

The Queen has approved of the following promotio s among the officers of the Staff Corps and Indian Medical Service, and admissions to the Staff Corps made by the Government of India:—

Indian Staff Corps—To be Lieutenant-Colonels, Majors W S Hewett and C H Ives Voux. To be Major, Capt H E S Taylor. To be Lieutenants, Lieuts J Edwardes, from the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, G L Cattell, from the Middlesex Regt, F L Wood, from the Shropshire Light Infantry, R W C Blair from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, A D G amsay, from the Worcestershire Regt, A Turing, from the Royal Fusiliers since killed in action, W J P Preston, from the Middlesex Regt, E S Earle, from the Border Regt, C H Rowcroft, from the Royal Artillery, H H Sprole, from the East Surrey Regt, A N Hood, from the Manchester Regt, F C Hirst, from the Manchester Regt, G M Molloy, from the Royal Irish Rifles M H L Gale, from the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, C de J Luxmoore, from the Royal Irish Regt, C G Hutchinson, from the Royal Scots, J Grattan, from the Hampshire Regt, T W H Jones, from the Manchester Regt, G A P Wheeley, from the Norfolk Regt, A J Lambert, from the East Lancashire Regt, Sec Lieuts R Gardiner, from the South Lancashire Regt, L Slater and C D Duxbury, To be Second Lieutenants—The undermentioned second Lieutenants from the Unattached List—D L R Lorimer, A V L Rybot, H F Shairp, H W Ashburner, E H Dunstord, A W Daldy, McV. Crichton, E F Holland, J Mackenzie, A L D Snewell, A E Jewett, G H Amierson, A C S B Ellis, Sec Lieut C E Bruce, from the Lancashire Fusiliers.

Indian Medical Service—Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonels to be Brigade Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel—Bengal Establishment, G Quaill, J B Bookey, J Young. Surgeon-Lieutenant to be Surgeon-Captains—Bengal Establishment, C J Milne, A F Stevens, C H Beasley, F H Watling, A Gwyther, E J organ W Carr, J A Hamilton. Madras Establishment, F Wall, C M Mathew, Bombay Establishment, S Evans, J H McDonald.

The Queen has approved of the retirement from the Service of the undermentioned officers:—

Indian Medical Service.—Brigade-Surg-Lt-Col Sir G King, K C I E, Bengal Establishment Surg-Capt G C Hall Half-Pay List, Madras Establishment.

The following appointments has been made to the Staff in India:—

Major E C Bethune, 16th Lancers, to be a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General, vice Major J Willocks, D S O, who has vacated. Capt H S Mayhew, Border Regt, a Deputy-Assistant-Adjutant-General for Musketry to the Deputy-Assistant-General for Musketry, vice Capt Mayhew Cap W F Coleman-Suffolk Regt, to be a Station Staff Officer, First Class, vice Capt H L Rosher, appointed a Deputy Assistant-Adjutant-General, Lieut. G B. Sanford, I S C to be A D C to Major-General Sanford, C B, C S I, commanding a First-Class District, Royal Irish Rifles, to be A D C to Lt-Gen Sir C E Nairne, K C B, commanding the Forces, Bombay—"London Gazette."

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nizam, 2,041 tons, Captain G Craig, sailed on Saturday last for Calcutta, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain W H Hill, sailed on Saturday last for Rangoon, &c., with a general cargo, and 5 deck passengers.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara, 3,434 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, arrived in harbour on the 10th instant from Calcutta (1st April), with a cargo of coal.

The B I S N Co's s s Kutala, 2,602 tons, Captain A Bave, which arrived in harbour on the 15th instant from Calcutta (2nd April) brought a general cargo, and two deck passengers.

THE s s Gaekwar, 2,742 tons, Captain J Harrison, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Calcutta, with a cargo of 5,700 tons of coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE B I S N Co's s s Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone, arrived in harbour on Saturday last from Karachi (14th April), with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Ellige, Mr Woodside, Mr Nevison, Captain Carlton, Mr and Mrs Home child and 29 deck.

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
16	Shannon s	Cole	Aden, April 10
	Okara s	Sheldrick	Calcutta, April 1
	Kola s	Livingstone	Karachi, April 14
	Gaekwar s	Harrison	Calcutta, April 4
17	Maron s	Adams	Calcutta, April 6
	Neptune s	Walters	Newport, March 18
	Jubeda s	Shumacker	Jedda, April 4
	Castello s	Gresham	Hull, March 17

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
16	Lorle s	Grahl	Naples
	Rancoora s	Cruess	Calcutta
	Dumra s	Russell	Karachi
	Ganges s	Cole	Aden
	Nizam s	Craig	Calcutta, etc
	Chilka s	Hill	Rangoon

The following vessels entered for loading on Saturday last:—
Steamer Scotia, for Marseilles.
" Tolesa, for Genoa and Marseilles.
" Shannon, for Aden.
" Akbar, for Mauritius.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

City of London s, 3056, Scarf	Thyra s, 2241, Dunning
Stanley Hall s, 2660, Buck	Hambleton, 1902, Galley
Brinkburn s, 2036, Martin	Imperialist s, 2177, Gladstone
Kt Companion s, 2503, Fennis	Mahratta s, 3569
Ceres s, 2316, Picktborn	Telona s, 3, 21
North Sands s, 2253, Hughson	Boronia s, 1499, Noera
Bombay s, 2049, Turner	Parramatta s, 2454, Preston
Aries s, 1964, Disney	Izzumi Maru s, 1999
R Rubattino s, 3014, Barabino	Clyde s, 2198, Denny
Arab s, 2674, Wells	Inchmarnock s, 3134, Simpson
Goodwin s, 2832, Kerr	Indus s, 3925, Borkhill
Mount sephar s, 2389, Hendry	Manificent s, 2090, Garrick
Maria Teresa s, 1922, Marovich	Scotia s, 1834

GOVERNMENT STEAMERS.

R I M S Clive, Beaumont	H M S Ceylon, Channer
H M S Sirius, Cherry	H M S Magdala
H M S Plassey, France	H M Hulk Tonasserim, Fleet
H M S Pigeon, Moubray	Mermaid (Dredger), D'Costa
H M S Assaye, Rowland	

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 14.

Knapton, Surgn Lt, Bo, I M S, to join, 23rd Bo I, on leave from Jamrud
Spurgin, Lt-Col, Punjab, R S Fus, on leave, from Sialkote
Pitman, Capt, Punjab, XI Hussars, on leave, from Sialkote

APRIL 16.

Montgomery, Major, 1st Bo Grenadiers, from leave, from England
Sandwith, Major, Bo, 8th Bo I, off leave, from England
Daniell, Major, Bo, R A, to join, 34th F B, from Aldershot
Carleton, Capt, Bo, D A A G Musketry, on duty, from Quetta
McDonald, Surgn-Capt, Bo, I M S, to join, 25th Bo I, on leave from Baroda
Gale, Lt, Ma, Pioneers, from leave, from England
Oakes, Lt, Ma, 28th Regt M I, from leave, from England
Oakes, Lt, Ma, 3rd M G, on leave, from Secunderabad
Cosellito, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 4th Dragn Guards, on duty, from England

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 15.

Moore, Capt, Bo, Shropshire L I, on leave, to England
Jones, Lt, 13th Bo I, on leave, to England
Newnham, Lt, Hyd Cont, 3rd Lancers, on leave, to England
Evans, Lt, Bo, R A, on leave, to England
Rivers, Surgn-Capt, Bo, A M S, on duty, to Purandhar
Balfour, Major, Bengal, XIII H Lancers, on leave, to England
Richardson, Lt, Bo, XI Hussars, on leave, to England
Crawford, Capt, Bo, 28th P I, on furlough, to England
Eustace, Capt, Punjab, 2nd Sikhs on leave, to England
Spurgin, Lt-Col, Punjab, R S Fus, on leave, to England
Pitman, Capt, Punjab, 11th Hussars, on leave, to England
Mugan, Surgn-Capt, Punjab, A M S, on duty, to Rawal Pindi

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair, to its Original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer, sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere, at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot: 53., Farringdon Road, London.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth, go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cause. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.

THE *LONDON GAZETTE*.

THE ARMY.

Major-Genl Sir Francis C Scott, K C B, Insp-Genl of the Gold Coast Constabulary, has been appointed be the Secy of State for the Colonies to the command of the local forces in Trinidad.

Major-Genl Sir Francis Grenfell, comdg the Forces in Egypt, will obtain promotion to the rank of Lieut-Genl in consequence of the approaching retirement of Lieut-Genl W G D Massy.

Major-Genl Lord Methuen will obtain promotion to the rank of Lieut-Genl in consequence of the retirement of Sir H R L Newdigate.

Col G L C Money, D S O, A D C, Cameron Highlanders, has been granted an extension of twelve months from May 21 in his period of command of the 1st Bn.

Lieut-Col C H Bagot, R E, has been selected for promotion to a Brevet Colonelcy.

Lieut-Col C W R Douglas, Depy-Asst-Adjt-Genl, has been appointed Asst-Adjt-Genl on the staff of the Duke of Connaught at Aldershot, in place of Col H S G Miles, appointed Commandant of the Staff College.

Veterinary Lt Col J C Dwyer, A V D, has been appointed District Veterinary Officer at Aldershot.

Major H M Lawson, R E, D A Q M G, at headquarters, has been selected for special service in Egypt.

Major T F Battersby, A O D, has been selected for promotion to Ordnance Officer, Second Class, with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel in the Army.

Capt E W Davie, R A, has been selected for appointment as an Assistant Inspector in the A O D.

Capt H C Metcalfe, Northamptonshire Regt, has been appointed Assistant District Inspector of Musketry at Aldershot.

Capt R H Kirkwood, 2nd Bn Devonshire Regt, has been selected for the Adjutancy of the 3rd Volun at Exeter, vice Capt F G Kilgour, whose tenure of the appointment will expire on July 1.

Capt F B Morley, 1st Bn West India Regt, has been appointed Garrison Adjutant at Sierra Leone.

Lieut W J Johnston, R E, has been selected for appointment as an Assistant Instructor in Surveying at the School of Military Engineering, Chatham.

Lieut W E Lawrence, 1st Bn South Wales Borderers, has been selected for appointment as A D C to Major-Genl Sir F Carrington, commanding the Infantry Brigade, Gibraltar.

THE NAVY.

APPOINTMENTS.

Captains, E D S'A Ommanney, H A Warren, and F G Stopford, to join for gunnery and torpedo courses, commencing at Portsmouth, March 28, F A G Fisk, and A M Farquhar, to join gunnery course, commencing at Portsmouth, March 28.

Commanders, N G Macalister, and H G Dalton, to join for gunnery and torpedo courses, commencing at Portsmouth March 28, R C H Blair, to Excellent, for Gunnery, and G Kingsford, A Hodgson, and C E Tower, to join gunnery course, commencing at Portsmouth, March 28, A M Caulfeild, to Boscawen, for Agincourt, C E Tower, to Pembroke, additional, for Northumberland, undated.

Lieutenants, D B Crompton, to Pembroke, for Brilliant N, April 12, G P Ross, to Pembroke, H L Cochrane, to be Flag-Lieutenant to Rear-Admiral Lake, Senior Officer on the coast of Ireland, H P Barton, to Galatea, additional, for Command of Alarm, H G A W Stapleton-Cotton, to Osborne, W E Elliot, to Jackal, in command, March 28, R Dowling, R N R, to Defiance, additional, for short torpedo course, April 30, H A P Glossop, to R N College, Greenwich, for course of compass instruction, April 18, F Young, surgeon-Lieutenant, to Griffiths, to Victory, additional for Hardy, in command, April 15, A J B Sterling, to Mars, temporary, S B S Rotch, to Pembroke, additional for Andromache, F J Rekes, R N R, to Gibraltar, for twelve months' training, March 30, C Curtis, as First Lieut, and H G Alston, to Boscawen, additional, for Agincourt, undated, F H Kelcher, as First Lieutenant, and C T Hardy, to Pembroke, additional, for Northumberland, undated, E A Baird, to Wildfire, additional, for command of Sturgeon, undated, C P L Watson, to Victory, additional, for Duke of Wellington, April 11, K G B Blomfield, to Pembroke, additional, for Illustrious, N, March 28, T F T Mitchell, to St Vincent, March 31.

Sub-Lieutenant, W R Alexander, to Hermione April 7.

Midshipmen, B W M Fraser, to Terrible, March 28.

Staff Captains, T Robertson, to be Staff Captain of Sheerness Yard, and Deputy Queen's Harbourmaster for the port at Chatham and Sheerness, M J Symons, to be Staff Captain and Queen's Harbourmaster at Malta, March 25.

Staff Commander, T Maclean, lent to Devastation, when commissioned, temporarily, as tender to Collingwood undated.

Fleet Engineers, J J Frost, to Vivid, additional, for Sybille undated; S G Follett, to be lent to Devastation, on being temporarily commissioned undated.

Staff Engineer, J H W H Ellis, to Vivid, additional, for Retribution undated.

Engineers, H W Heyes, to be lent to Devastation, on being temporarily commissioned undated.

Assistant Engineers, C H Starr, probationary, to Centurion J E S Robe ts, to be lent to Devastation, on being temporarily commissioned undated.

Surgeons, M H Knapp, to Assaye undated; G T S Sichel, to Malta Hospital; T E Honey, to St Vincent; T Hartley, to Gibraltar, March 31.

Staff Surgeon, J J Dennis, lent to Devastation when commissioned, temporarily, as tender to Collingwood.

Chaplains, Rev E H Good, M A, lent to Devastation, when commissioned, temporarily, as tender to Collingwood undated.

Fleet Paymasters, J Hynes, to Devastation, additional, for Coastguard at Limerick; J Carlisle, to President, additional, for Deptford Yard; T Mitchell, to Resolution, March 30.

Staff Paymasters—E G Edwards lent to Devastation, when commissioned, temporarily, as tender to Collingwood, undated.

Paymaster, T H Lanyon, to Boscawen, additional, for Dolphin, March 31.

Clerk, W F Byrne, to Pembroke, undated.

Gunners, M Regan, to Pembroke, additional for Cleopatra March 26, E J Cole, to Terrible for Q D D, T J S Lyne (a) to Terrible,

Chief Carpenter, J Pesin, to Devastation, undated.

Carpenters, W Long, to Pembroke, additional, for Pareeus, W H Dore to Pembroke, additional, for Prometheus, R W Cogger, to Victory, additional, for orders to Turner, to Victory, additional, for Alert n, E J J Connor, to Vivid, additional, for Pyramus.

COASTGUARD.

Surgeon and Agents, J R Skinner, M B, Civil Practitioner at Winchelsea, Dog's Hill and Midfleet.

Admiralty, March 22 In accordance with provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22 1870, Comdr J W Brown has this day been placed on Retired List, at his own request, with full permission to assume the rank of Captain.

Sub-Lieut J W Fairtough has been promoted to rank of Lieut on supplementary List of Her Majesty's Fleet (Dec 15 1897).

Admiralty, March 23 Depy-Inspr-Genl of Hospitals and Fleets J W Fisher, M D, has been promoted to rank of Inspr-Genl of Hospitals and Fleets in Her Majesty's Fleet March 9.

Staff-Surg J Porter, M A, M B, has been promoted to rank of Fleet-Surg in Her Majesty's Fleet March 4.

Rev S Weeks, M A, has been appointed a Chaplain in Her Majesty's Fleet March 23.

Royal Naval Reserve—The following gentlemen have been appointed to be Sub-Lieuts, viz, R J Carter, J W A s R Ferris, J Attwood, A H Bean, R E Peel, A Greenstock, E H Bate, and V W Hickson March 14.

March 21, Acting Chief Engr A G J Faulds has been placed on Retired List of Engineers Feb 11.

March 25, In accordance with the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Feb 22, 1870, Staff Capt A Thomas has this day been placed on the Retired List, with permission to assume the rank of Captain.

Royal Naval Reserve, Sub-Lieut G Stewart has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant March 26.

Royal Marine Light Infantry, Capt W H Palmer, Half-pay List, is placed on the Retired List under the provisions of Her Majesty's Order in Council of Nov 30, 1882, in consequence of ill-health.

Royal Naval Reserve, Sub-Lieut H M B Baker has been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

THE GRAND NATIONAL.

THE race for the Grand National Steeplechase of £2,500 was run for at Aintree, on March 25, in a blinding snowstorm, and the majority of the twenty-five competitors were dead beaten a long way from home. Mr. C. G. M. Adam's Drogheda occupied a good position for the last half of the journey, and won by three lengths from Mr. R. Ward's Cathal, third honours being gained by Mr. F. D. Leyland's Gamtiel. Although little fancied by the general public, Drogheda's connections are credited with having won a large stake, his starting price being 25 to 1. The "punishment" of the horse in this race has given rise to some adverse comment.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SATURDAY NIGHT.—APRIL 16.

10 p.m.	51·8

SUNDAY.—APRIL 15.

6 a.m.	78·4
10 a.m.	84·6
2 p.m.	87·2
4 p.m.

NOTICES.

NO STABLE IS COMPLETE WITHOUT

For Sprains, Curbs, and Splints when forming
For Over-reaches, Chapped Heels, Wind Galls.
For Rheumatism in Horses.
For Sore Throats and Influenza.
For Broken Knees, Bruises, Capped Hocks.
For Sore Shoulders, Sore Backs.
For Sprains, Cuts, Bruises in Dogs.
For Cramp in Birds.
Indispensable in any stable, but especially in the stable of a Master of Hounds.
HADDINGTON,
Master of Berwickshire Hounds.

ATKINSON'S
NEWEST PERFUME
AOLINE (Regd.)
"Most Refreshing."
NICE ALWAYS, BUT DELICIOUSLY REVIVING IN HOT OR CROWDED ROOMS.
A true natural perfume made from flowers.
Not a Chemical Preparation.
"AOLINE" PERFUME. "Most Refreshing."
"AOLINE" TOILET SOAP for the Complexion.
"AOLINE" TOILET POWDER imparts a delightful bloom to the complexion.
"AOLINE" SACHETS. Delightful for Handkerchiefs, Gloves, &c.
"AOLINE" TOILET CREAM. Softening and beautifying for the complexion.
Of all Chemists and Stores.
J. & E. ATKINSON, Ltd., 24, Old Bond Street, London,
INVENTORS OF THE CELEBRATED
"WHITE ROSE" PERFUME.
"A Charming Scent."—H.R.H. The Duchess of York.

THE GREAT REMEDY
BLAIR'S GOUT PILLS
FOR
Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Lumbago.
The Excruciating Pain is quickly relieved, and cured in few days, by these celebrated Pills. Sure, safe, and effectual. Sold by all Stores throughout India

Established in Paris 1770. 40 Prize Medals,
THREE LEADING FACTORIES—
PARIS—LONDON—STRASBOURG
COMPAGNIE FRANCAISE,
Purveyors by Special Appointment to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales.
CHOCOLATE, COCOA AND CONFECTIONER
"Reviving Sweets repair the mind's decay."—*Pope.*
Guaranteed Absolutely Pure.
"COCOEL" "EXCOA"
In Packets and Tins.
"Grand flavour, delicate aroma, Dietetic, sustaining properties."—Vide *Analysts*
SUPERIOR CHOCOLATE ½ lb. Packets. (Yellow Wrappers.)
CHOCOLATE WAFERS Large and Small Boxes. A delicious eating Chocolate.
CHOCOLATE HORSESHOES (Registered) A superior eating Chocolate in handsome horseshoe boxes.
COURT CHOCOLATE the finest eating Chocolate in elegant boxes.
HIGH LIFE BONBONS, The most tasteful Dessert Sweetmeat. Elegant Boxes.
REVIVISCENT CHOCOLATE.
Invented and prepared chiefly for use in cases where as considered harmful. Guaranteed without sugar or farinaceous substances. (Vide *Lancet.*)
Agents:—Hind & Davison, Lahore;

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Made by A. ARBENZ, Jougne, France, and Birmingham. Introducer of the original and only genuine "Gem" Air Guns. Insist upon having gun marked "Arbenz," with trade mark "A" in Swiss cross for first quality, and "B" in Swiss cross for second or cheaper quality! Of principal Importers and Dealers.

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Possesses the following Distinctive Merits,
DELICACY OF FLAVOR.
SUPERIORITY IN QUALITY.
GRATEFUL and COMFORTING to the NERVOUS or DYSPEPTIC.
NUTRITIVE QUALITIES UNRIVALLED.
YOUR GROCER AND STOREKEEPER SELL IT.
In ¼ lb. and 1 lb. Tins only.
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OBSERVE THAT THE SIGNATURE
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SAUCE.
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RETAIL EVERYWHERE.

Cheapest for Beef Tea and Kitchen Use.
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COMPANY'S EXTRACT.
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THE GREAT HAIR PRODUCER AND RESTORER.
Is the Best Dressing, specially prepared and Perfumed for Toilet Use.
"Harlene" Produces Luxuriant Hair, prevents it falling off and turning grey.
Unequalled for Promoting the Growth of the Beard and Moustache.
THE WORLD-RENOWNED REMEDY FOR BALDNESS.
For Curing Weak and Thin Eyelashes, Preserving, Strengthening, and Rendering the Hair beautifully Soft. For removing Scurf, Dandruff, etc., also for Restoring Grey Hair to its Natural Colour, it is without a rival. Physicians and Analysts pronounce it to be devoid of any metallic or other injurious ingredients. 1/-, 2/6, and (triple 2/6 size) 4/6 per bottle. May be had from Chemists, Hairdressers and Stores all over the world.
"EDWARDS' HARLENE" CO., 95 & 96, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON, W.C.

A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling Water
REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.
MOIR'S Table-Jelly Powder
PATENTED
IN PINT PACKETS.
FLAVOURS—LEMON, ORANGE, VANILLA, RASPBERRY &c. &c.
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PRESERVE YOUR TEETH
and teach the Children to do so, by using
CALVERT'S
CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER
Each is prepared with CALVERT'S purest Carbolic—the best Dental Preservative. They sweeten the Breath and prevent Infection by Inhalation.
THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY DENTIFRICES.
THE SHAHZADA liked CALVERT'S CARBOLIC TOOTH POWDER so much that he ordered a large supply for home use.
CARBOLIC TOOTH PASTE
6d., 1/-, 1/6, and 1-lb. 5/- Tins. 6d., 1/-, and 1/6 Pots.
AVOID IMITATIONS, WHICH ARE NUMEROUS AND UNRELIABLE.
F. C. CALVERT & Co., MANCHESTER.
AWARDED 80 GOLD AND SILVER MEDALS AND DIPLOMAS.

BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER
For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER,
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal! Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.
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ARE GUARANTEED TO BE THE FINEST IN THE MARKET
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Besides GOLD & SILVER Medals, these Essences have obtained the HIGHEST TESTIMONIALS from all the Medical Journals & from the Principal Trade Journals in this & other Countries.
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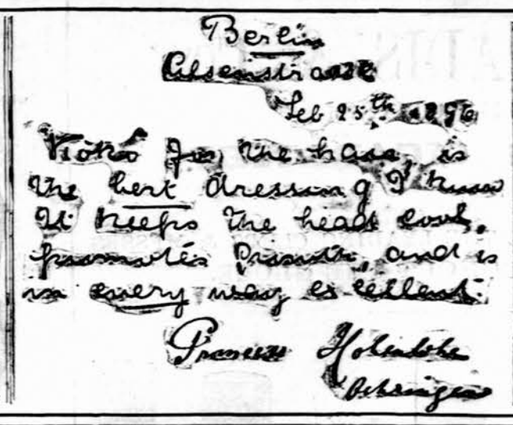
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Eradicates Scurf and Dandriff, Prevents Hair Falling. Promotes Growth, and is the Best Dressing for the Hair. Perfectly Harmless, Clean, Cooling, and Invigorating, and specially suited for Hot Climates.
Of all Chemists, &c., 1/-, 2/6, & 4/6 Sizes.
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For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.
The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.
Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Sizes with each Bottle.

HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.
Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eye brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.
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For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports :—For acne spots on the face it is undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

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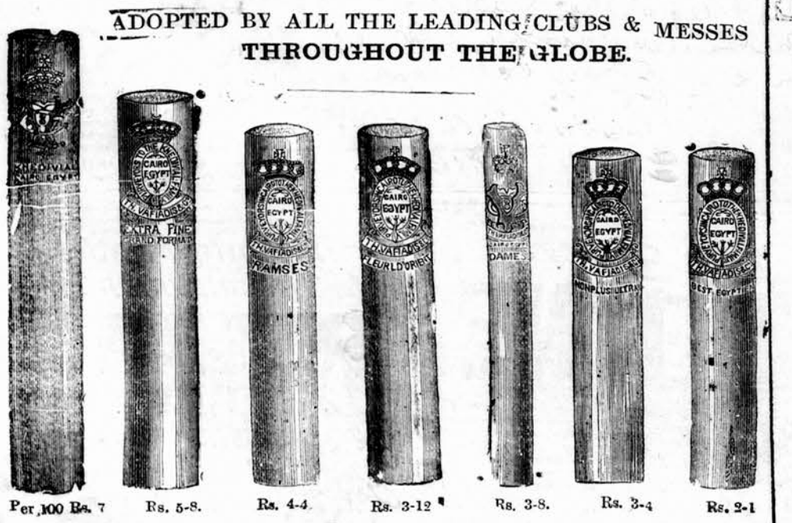

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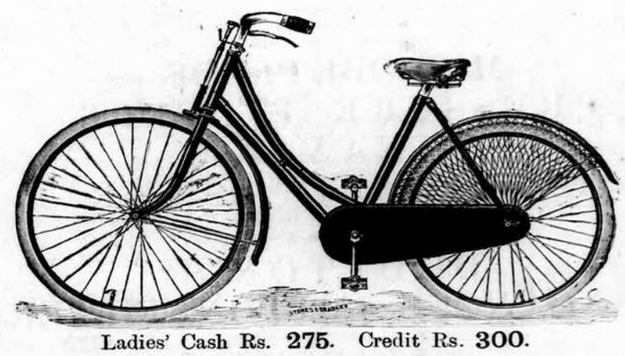

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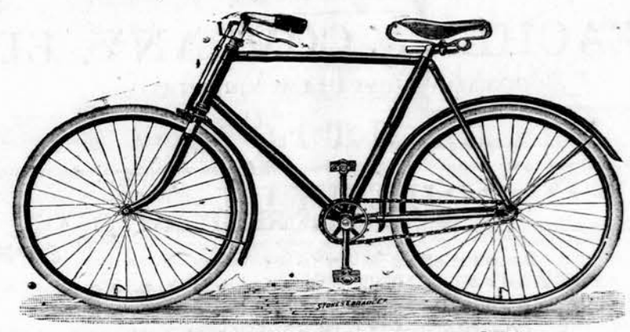

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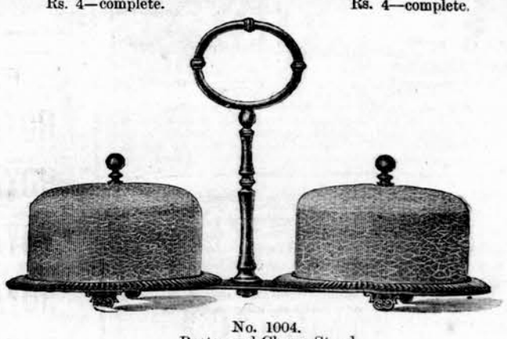

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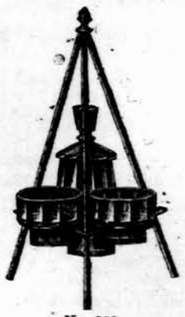

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Complete, Rs. 8-8.

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